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URBAN DISTRICT OF
WOMBWELL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1966

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WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: H. WILKINSON, J.P.

Chairman of the Health Committee: H. F. SAUNDERS, J.P.

Councillors: Messrs. B. Richardson, J. Beaumont, B. Fellows,
P. Hargreaves, C. E. Johnson, C. Jones,
J. Peet, T. F. Pickering, J. Rose, D. Shaw,
H. F. Saunders, A. M. Storey, P. Turner and
A. Tutill.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

R. BARNES, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(Resigned August, 1966)

C. G. ODDY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(Appointed November, 1966)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

Post vacant.

Medical Officer of Wombwell Child Welfare Clinic:

L. TAYLOR, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

W. G. S. MAXWELL, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Medical Officer of Jump Child Welfare Clinic:

D. J. FAIRCLOUGH, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

J. FINNEY, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
(Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods)

Additional Public Health Inspector:

R. SEWELL, P.H.I.D., M.A.P.H.I.

Student Public Health Inspector:

W. DYKE.

Health Visitors:

D. DYSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

D. M. PARRY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Clinic Nurses:

D. HODGSON, S.R.F.N.

J. GREENSMITH, S.R.N.

Tuberculosis Health Visitor:

E. BEEVER, S.R.N.

Senior Clerk, Divisional Health Office:

L. S. WRIGG.

WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Divisional Health Office,
33, Queens Road,
BARNSELEY.

ANNUAL REPORT
for the year ended 31st December, 1966.

To the Chairman and Members of the
WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my first Annual Report on the health and social conditions of Wombwell, for the year ended 31st December, 1966.

The birth rate showed a significant decline, as compared with the previous year. The stillbirth rate was a little higher than that for 1965 and the infant death rate and peri-natal mortality rate were higher than the corresponding rates for the previous year. The reasons for this are given in the part of the report which deals with vital statistics.

This year no deaths due to or attributable to maternal causes occurred.

The incidence of infectious disease followed the same pattern as for the previous year. It is pleasing to have to report no notifications in respect of dysentery or food infection in the district.

Routine immunisation continued throughout the year and the immunisation statistics were maintained at a satisfactory level.

I would like to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their kindness and help during the year and for the interest they have shown in all aspects of public health. Excellent co-operation has been maintained at all times with your Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. J. Finney. Finally, I would like to thank the Senior Clerk and Staff of the Divisional Health Office for their hard work and loyal support.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

C. G. ODDY.

Medical Officer of Health.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WOMBWELL

SECTION I

Statistics and Social Conditions:

Area	... ..	3,850 acres
Population Census 1961	... ..	18,950
Registrar-General's estimate of population at mid 1966	... ..	19,200
No. of inhabited houses according to Rate Book		6,326
Rateable Value	... ..	£428,909.
Nett product of a Penny Rate	... ..	£1,685.

The chief occupations of the population are coal-mining, textile manufacturing, engineering and printing. Coal-mining is by far the largest source of employment.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population:

The Registrar General's estimate of population at mid 1966 was 19,200, compared with 19,150 in 1965. The natural increase of population or the number of births over deaths, was 109 as compared with 168 in 1965.

Live Births

		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate	... ..	146	144	290
Illegitimate	... ..	10	6	16
	TOTAL	<u>156</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>306</u>

The number of births registered during the year was 306, a decrease of 39 compared with 1965. There were 16 illegitimate births or 5.2 % of the total births registered, compared with 4.9 % in the previous year.

The Registrar General has again supplied a comparability factor for the births in 1966, which relates the proportion of women of child-bearing age in the district with the proportion in a standard population. The crude birth rate multiplied by the comparability factor gives an adjusted rate which is comparable with similar adjusted rates for other districts and with the rate for the country as a whole.

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The adjusted birth rate for the district was 16.3 per 1,000 estimated population as compared with 18.4 per 1,000 estimated population for the previous year and with 17.7 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales.

BIRTH RATE

Year	BIRTHS			Rate per 1,000 Population		
	Males	Females	TOTAL	WOMBWELL		England and Wales
				Adjusted	Crude	
1957	171	157	328	17.3	17.3	16.1
1958	148	174	322	16.9	16.9	16.4
1959	146	157	303	15.9	15.9	16.5
1960	159	151	310	16.2	16.2	17.1
1961	149	137	286	15.2	15.2	17.4
1962	172	154	326	17.2	17.2	18.0
1963	203	139	392	20.9	20.5	18.2
1964	177	161	338	18.1	17.8	18.4
1965	168	177	345	18.4	18.0	18.0
1966	156	150	306	15.9	16.3	17.7

Stillbirths

There were 6 stillbirths last year, the same as in 1965. The stillbirth rate was 19.2 compared with 17.1 in the previous year and with 15.4 in England and Wales. It is interesting to note that the six stillbirths were all of the female sex and were all institutional births. Four of the stillbirths were of low birth weight and were premature. Had they have lived their chance of survival would have been poor. I give below the causes of stillbirths in Wombwell during 1966:

			<u>Birth Weight</u>
i.	Toxaemia Placental insufficiency.	(Hospital)	2 lbs. 8½ ozs.
ii.	Asphyxia Placental separation.	(Hospital)	3 lbs. 11½ ozs.
iii.	Placental insufficiency.	(Hospital)	2 lbs. 2 ozs.
iv.	Macerated foetus Cause unknown	(Hospital)	7 lbs. 14 ozs.
v.	Toxaemia. Asphyxia.	(Hospital)	3 lbs. 2 ozs.
vi.	Foetal Asphyxia. Post Maturity.	(Hospital)	7 lbs. 12 ozs.

STILLBIRTHS

Year	Stillbirths	Total Births Live and Still	Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Births
1957	5	333	15.0
1958	8	330	24.2
1959	10	313	31.9
1960	10	320	31.3
1961	5	291	17.2
1962	2	328	6.1
1963	11	403	27.3
1964	7	345	20.3
1965	6	351	17.1
1966	6	312	19.2

DEATH RATES

Year	No. of Deaths	Males	Females	Rate per 1,000 population		
				WOMBWELL		England and Wales
				Crude	Adjusted	
1957	170	99	71	9.0	11.5	11.5
1958	186	103	83	9.8	12.4	11.7
1959	169	100	69	8.9	11.3	11.6
1960	172	94	78	9.0	11.5	11.5
1961	205	112	93	10.9	13.8	12.0
1962	183	98	85	9.7	12.4	11.9
1963	216	115	101	11.3	14.2	12.2
1964	185	92	94	9.8	12.3	11.3
1965	177	97	80	9.2	11.6	11.5
1966	197	108	89	10.3	12.9	11.7

Deaths

The total number of deaths last year, including deaths of residents dying outside the district but excluding non-residents who died in the district was 197, comprised of 108 males and 89 females. The adjusted death rate, which is the crude death rate multiplied by the comparability factor was 12.9 per 1,000 estimated population, as compared with 11.7 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales. A table at the end of this section of the report shows the causes of death in the various age groups.

The principal causes of death in order of numerical importance were: heart and circulatory, cancer and respiratory.

Infant Mortality and Peri-Natal Mortality

The infant mortality rate for the year was 42.5 per 1,000 live births as compared with 17.4 per 1,000 in 1965 and with 19.0 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales. Of the 13 infant deaths, 11 occurred within the first month of life and were classified as neo-natal deaths. The illegitimate infant death rate was 3.3. The peri-natal mortality rate was 44.9 per 1,000 live and stillbirths, compared with the County average of 25.1. The following table is a record for your district for the past ten years in respect of peri-natal mortality.

PERI-NATAL MORTALITY

Year	Deaths in first week of life	Stillbirths	Total live and stillbirths	Peri-natal Mortality
1957	6	5	333	33.0
1958	7	8	330	45.5
1959	6	10	313	51.1
1960	3	10	320	40.6
1961	3	5	291	27.5
1962	4	2	328	18.3
1963	7	11	403	44.6
1964	4	7	345	31.9
1965	5	6	351	31.3
1966	8	6	306	44.9

INFANT MORTALITY

Cause of Death	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Total under four weeks	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total under 1 year
Atelectasis	3 *	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Gastro- enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Congenital Malformations	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Broncho- pneumonia	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Intra-cranial Haemorrhage	2 x	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL	8	1	2	-	11	-	-	2	-	13

* Includes Twins.

x Twins.

The above table of infant mortality shows the cause of death and age group of each case which occurred in the district. Four deaths that occurred were in premature twin infants; prematurity was associated with no less than six of the infant deaths occurring during the first week of life. These cases illustrate the importance of prematurity as a cause of neo-natal infant mortality. Consequently, the infant mortality rate and the peri-natal mortality rate for the district are higher than the corresponding rates for the Administrative County and for England and Wales. It is interesting to note that only two infant deaths occurred in babies over the age of one month.

Maternal Mortality

I am happy to report that there were no deaths attributable to maternal causes during the year.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS

Cause of Death	1 yr	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+	TOTAL	
											Male	Female
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach								4	2	2	3	5
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus							1	5	4	2	9	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast							1	1	2			4
Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms							2	3	1	2	4	4
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia				1					1		1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system								1	13	12	12	14
Coronary disease, angina							1	7	10	22	23	17
Hypertension with heart disease								1	2	2	5	
Other heart disease						2	1	1	6	10	12	8
Other circulatory disease								1	4	4	5	4
Influenza										1	1	
Pneumonia	2							1	4		2	5
Bronchitis				1				7	3	3	11	3
Other diseases of respiratory system							1	1	1	1	2	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum										1		1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1										1	
Nephritis and Nephrosis									1	3	1	3
Congenital Malformations	2										1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8						1	3	4	6	11	11
Motor vehicle accidents										1		1
All other accidents						1		1			2	
Suicide								2	2		2	2
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	13	-	-	2	-	3	8	39	60	72	108	89

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1966.

	Wombwell Urban District	West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (provisional figures)
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population:				
Crude 	15.9	17.8	18.0	17.7
Adjusted 	16.3	18.2	18.2	
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population:				
Crude 	10.3	12.9	12.2	11.7
Adjusted 	12.9	13.3	12.9	
Infective and Parasitic diseases excluding Tuberculosis but including Venereal Disease	-	0.03	0.03	Not available
Tuberculosis:				
Respiratory 	-	0.05	0.05	0.04
Other 	-	0.00	0.00	0.01
All forms 	-	0.05	0.05	0.05
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.62	0.48	0.45	0.56
Cancer (all forms) 	1.77	2.16	2.00	2.25
Vascular lesions of the nervous system 	1.35	2.02	1.87	Not available
Heart and circulatory disease	3.85	4.77	4.48	Not available
Respiratory diseases 	1.35	1.88	1.72	Not available
Maternal Mortality 	-	0.31	0.25	0.26
Infant Mortality 	42.5	20.1	19.8	19.0
Stillbirths 	19.2	14.9	14.4	15.4

SECTION II
GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES
IN THE AREA

Staff

The Medical Officer of Health is a part-time officer of the Council but is engaged on whole-time Public Health work, being also Medical Officer of Health for the surrounding districts and the Divisional Medical Officer for Division No. 25 of the West Riding County Council. Two Public Health Inspectors are employed.

General Hospitals

The general hospitals serving your district and administered through the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board are given below:

1. The United Group Hospitals, Sheffield.
2. The Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.
3. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
4. Mount Vernon Hospital, Barnsley. (Geriatrics).
5. The Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham.

Infectious Diseases Hospitals.

All infectious diseases requiring hospital admission were admitted to Kendray Hospital, Barnsley. The ambulance arrangements were the same as for the previous year with the hospital retaining its own ambulance for this service.

Maternity Hospitals

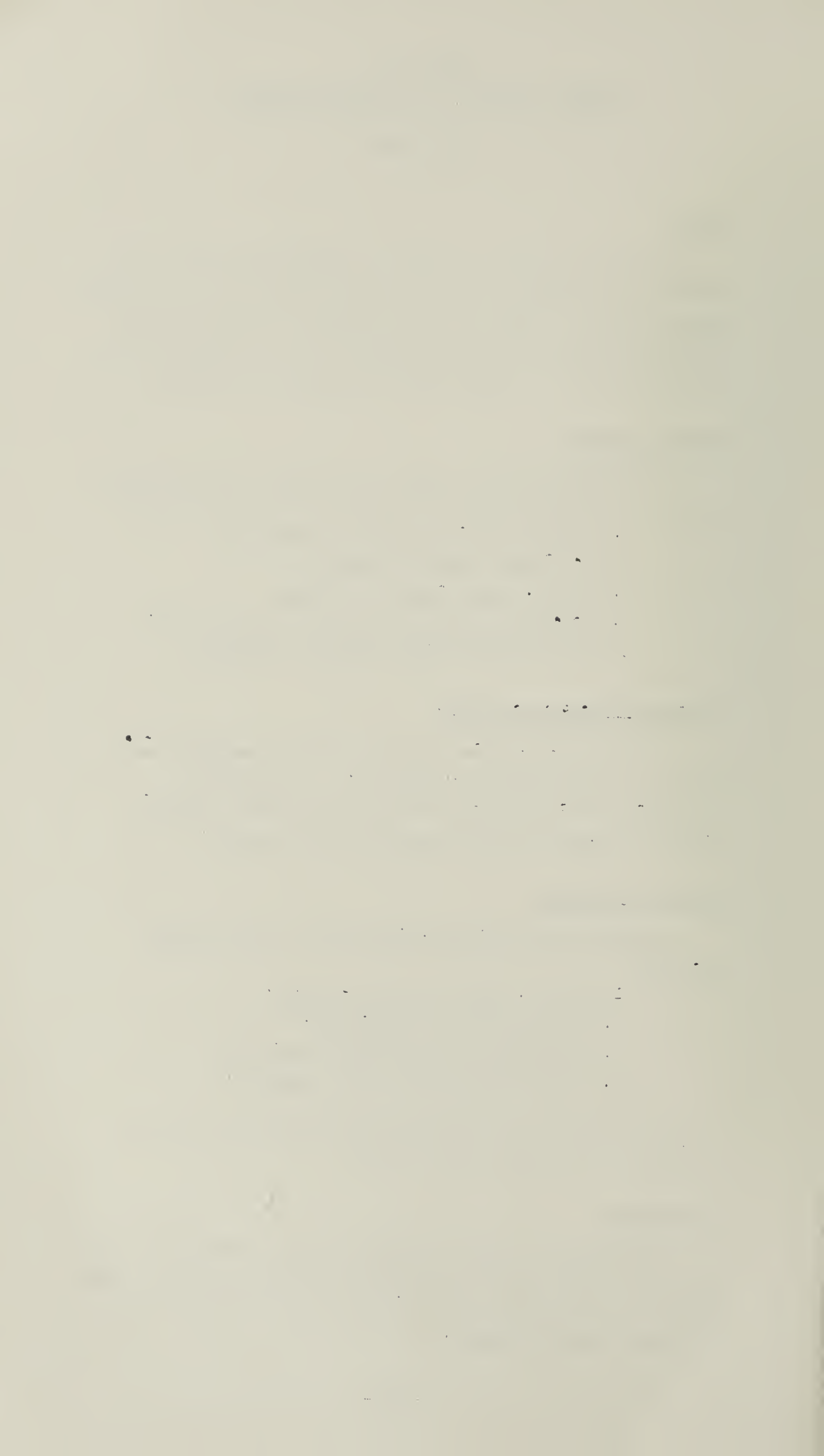
Maternity cases were usually admitted to the following hospitals:

1. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
2. Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.
3. Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapeltown.
4. Pinder Oaks Maternity Home, Barnsley.

The services of the Jessop Hospital, Sheffield, were also available for abnormal obstetric cases.

Tuberculosis.

Most patients suffering from the disease are admitted to the Wath Wood Sanatorium and co-operation is maintained with the Chest Physician who holds out-patients' sessions at the Chest Clinic, 46, Church Street, Barnsley.



Details of sessions are as follows:

Tuesday - 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (children)
Wednesday - 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.
Wednesday - 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
Thursday - 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (children)
Friday - 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

Venereal Diseases

The nearest centre for Wombwell patients for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases is in Barnsley.

Address: Special Treatment Centre,
Queens Road,
BARNSLEY.

Other centres are situate at Sheffield, Doncaster and Rotherham and a patient suffering from Venereal Disease is at liberty to attend at the centre of his choice. Treatment is completely confidential.

Clinic Facilities

Infant Welfare Clinics are held at the West Riding County Council Clinic, Summer Lane, Wombwell, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m. and at Jump Clinic, Miners' Welfare Hall, Jump, on Mondays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.

Laboratory Service

The laboratory service was provided by the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield, a national service under the control of the Medical Research Council. The laboratory is equipped to deal with all bacteriological and pathological examinations, and a complete investigation is undertaken and report furnished for every specimen sent for examination.

Samples of milk taken under the Food and Drugs Act for chemical analysis were examined by the Public Analyst at the expense of the County Council.

Ambulance Service

The ambulance service is provided by the West Riding County Council, the depot for your area being at Hoyland, Telephone No. Hoyland 3168 and 2112.

Swimming Baths

I am indebted to Mr. D. L. Milner, your Baths Manager, for the following report:

" Once again the Public Baths suffered from subsidence damage which was so extensive that it necessitated the complete reconstruction of the large Simming Pool and the Public Baths consequently did not open until mid-September. Whilst the Baths were closed a completely new heating plant was installed which has resulted in a great improvement in the comfort of bathers as well as eliminating the difficulties experienced previously with smoke emmission from the Baths chimney. The opportunity was also taken to carry out other works of renovation and improvement so that Wombwell Public Baths are now one of the most attractive and popular bathing establishments in the area.

For the first time, the Baths were kept open for swimming throughout the winter and this proved so popular that in November the Council agreed to an extension of opening hours to better accommodate the number of people wishing to go to the Baths.

The figures for this short swimming year are as follows:

Slipper Baths	...	...	...	...	...	463
O.A.P (free)	...	...	...	...	...	117
Public Swimming	...	...	...	...	...	30141
Schools and Evening Classes				...	...	33355
Swimming Lessons	...	...	...	...		2828

SECTION III

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There were 278 cases of notifiable infectious diseases, compared with 277 in the previous year.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 1966

	<u>Total cases notified</u>
Measles 	264
Scarlet Fever 	11
Pneumonia 	2
Meningococcal Infection 	1
<div style="text-align: right;">TOTAL ...</div>	<div style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black;">278</div>

The notifications of infectious disease for the year followed the same pattern as those for the previous year. Vaccination against Smallpox in young children was maintained at a fairly satisfactory level. It is indeed gratifying to record no notification in respect of food poisoning or dysentery during the year. The all round improvement in the preparation, packaging and handling of food in addition to the better education of food handlers and the general public have in no small way contributed to this excellent result.

Scarlet Fever

11 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified and no cases of Erysipelas, compared with 29 and 3 respectively in 1965.

Measles

264 cases of Measles occurred during the year mostly in the last quarter. This compares with 243 in 1965.

Smallpox

No case of Smallpox occurred during the year. The number of children vaccinated against the disease was 126, compared with 116 in the previous year. This represents approximately 33% in the under 1 year population.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN
WOMBELL DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS

YEAR	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Tuberculous Diseases	Smallpox	Meningococcal Infection	Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	Acute Policephalitis	Whooping Cough	Measles	Dysentery
1957	64	-	-	1	6	2	16	-	12	1	-	1	-	-	-	19	402	1
1958	19	-	-	1	2	1	6	-	13	2	-	2	1	-	-	17	26	46
1959	34	-	1	3	1	1	16	-	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	465	1
1960	7	-	-	1	1	1	11	-	6	2	-	1	-	-	-	100	43	1
1961	4	-	-	-	4	1	38	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	359	-
1962	19	-	-	-	2	-	28	-	7	1	-	3	-	-	-	16	241	27
1963	77	-	-	2	4	-	51	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	154	5
1964	34	-	-	-	2	-	17	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	128	2
1965	29	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	243	-
1966	11	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	264	-

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

No case of any of these diseases was brought to the notice of the department during the year. Immunisation procedures continued and by the end of the year 65.7% of all pre-school children had been immunised against Whooping Cough. There was a slight fall in the total immunised against Diphtheria. 70.6% of all children were immunised and when this figure is broken down it represents 65.9% of pre-school children and 72.9% of school children. Active immunisation against Tetanus continued and during 1966, 240 children were immunised with a primary dose and 497 children received booster doses.

Despite a slight fall in the immunisation statistics for the district, the figures are nevertheless maintained at a satisfactory level. In view of this, it is unlikely that an epidemic of Diphtheria or Whooping Cough will occur in the district. There is room for some improvement, particularly in the pre-school age group. Good progress was made with active immunisation against Tetanus and a substantial increase in booster doses given was recorded. I would like to take this opportunity to stress the importance of immunisation in early infancy against these diseases and Poliomyelitis. It is just not good enough to wait until the child starts school before commencing an immunisation programme.

Poliomyelitis

No case of the disease was notified during the year. Immunisation continued and during the year 298 children were given a primary course of immunisation, bringing the total number of children immunised in Wombwell since the inception of the scheme to 7,612, and of these, 1,708 children of primary school age had received a fourth dose.

Tuberculosis

7 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 2 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year, compared with 5 in the previous year. No deaths from the disease were recorded during the year.

Good protection against Tuberculosis can be obtained by the use of B.C.G. Vaccine in children. The parents of every child entering the High School are offered this protection for their child and I would strongly advise parents to take advantage of the scheme.

TUBERCULOSIS - New Cases and Mortality in 1966

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-				
5 - 14 years	1	-	-	-				
15 - 24 years	-	-	-	1				
25 - 44 years	-	1	-	-				
45 - 64 years	2	-	-	-				
Over 65 years	2	1	-	1				
TOTAL	5	2	-	2	Nil		Nil	

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY for the past ten years

Year	NEW CASES		DEATHS	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1957	12	1	1	1
1958	13	2	4	-
1959	5	-	2	1
1960	6	2	1	-
1961	1	-	-	-
1962	5	2	-	-
1963	10	-	2	-
1964	7	-	-	-
1965	5	-	3	-
1966	7	2	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS - Record of cases during 1966

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
No. of cases on Register at 1st January, 1966	81	38	10	6
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	5	2	-	2
No. of cases restored to Register	-	-	-	-
No. of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification	-	-	-	-
No. removed to other districts	4	3	-	-
No. cured or otherwise removed from Register	2	-	3	3
No. died from Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-
No. died from other causes	-	-	-	-
TOTAL at end of 1966	80	37	7	5

SECTION IV
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
& CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT
FOR THE YEAR 1966.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
WOMBWELL.

To the Chairman and Members of the
WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

May I present to you my Annual Report for the year 1966 on the environmental health of Wombwell and the work carried out in my Department during the year.

I am grateful to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their continued confidence and support and to the Heads of other Departments who so readily co-operate in so many ways. During the year Dr. Barnes, the Medical Officer of Health resigned and I would like to record my sincere thanks to him for his many kindnesses during our years of collaboration and to express wishes for his future success. He was succeeded by Dr. C. G. Oddy for whom I already have the greatest respect and I look forward to working with him. The Assistant Public Health Inspector and other members of my staff maintained throughout the year a good level of efficiency. Mrs. Crowcroft was appointed as Senior Clerk and commenced her duties in February. She quickly settled into the office routine and has proved to be an asset. I wish to record my appreciation of the whole-hearted efforts made by all members of the staff throughout the year.

Many new Statutory Instruments and Circulars affecting my Department were received and acted upon during the year. These concerned Food Hygiene (Market Stalls & Delivery Vehicles), Colouring Matter in Food, Meat Inspection, Alkali etc., Works Order, Smoke Control Areas, Building Regulations, Offices, Shops & Railway Premises, Brucellosis in Milk, Clean Air Act, Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act.

Priority treatment was again given to Housing, especially Slum Clearance, Rehousing and Improvements. Progress continued to be made however, in other aspects of the Department's activities as will be seen in the body of the report.

Your obedient servant,

J. FINNEY.

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.

Housing

During the year 143 new dwellings were erected in your area, 123 by Local Authority and 20 by private enterprise. The 123 built by the Local Authority were 67 three-bedroom houses, 44 two-bedroom flats and 12 one-bedroom flats.

The 18 houses and 2 bungalows built by private enterprise were a further extension of the residential areas at Lundhill Road and Brampton Road.

The total number of inhabited houses within your district is now 6326. The estimated population for mid-1966 was 19,200 giving an average of 3.03 persons per house. For a number of years I have drawn attention to the constant decrease in the number of persons per house. I would suggest that the time has now arrived when the housing situation in the Area should be given very serious thought and a decision made as to whether there is any need for additional dwellings to be provided. Good progress has been made in recent years on the Slum Clearance Programme, a number of overcrowded cases have been alleviated, the "waiting-time" for persons in lodgings has been reduced considerably and, unless new Industries are established in the near future, it would appear that there is virtually no demand for houses for "General Needs".

During the year 28 re-lets on existing housing estates were utilised as follows:-

Slum Clearance	...	...	...	...	16
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	10
Road Improvements	...	...	...	...	1
Medical Grounds	...	...	...	...	1

20 cases of overcrowding were alleviated, 4 being rehoused in new houses, 10 to re-lets and 6 in the process of Slum Clearance. In addition 19 other cases were removed from the register since they were no longer overcrowded.

Slum Clearance

It is pleasing to be able to report that good progress has once again been made under this heading. During the year families from 117 unfit houses were rehoused. 67 three-bedroom houses, 44 two-bedroom flats and 12 one-bedroom flats were completed on the Aldham House Farm Estate at Wombwell.

The inhabitants of the following addresses were rehoused during the year:-

Wombwell.

Nos. 51, 71-101 (odd nos. inclusive), 74-96, (even nos. inclusive) and 100, Wombwell Main	30
Nos. 29-35 (odd nos. inclusive), Glasshouse Yard	4
Nos. 76, 78 and 86, Mitchells Main	3
Nos. 90 and 92, Netherwood Road	2
Nos. 56, 60 and 66-76 (even nos. inclusive), Hawson Street	8
Nos. 1-11 (odd nos. inclusive), 17, 23, 25, 29, 31, 2, 10, 14, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 30, 32, 38 and 42, Queen Street	23
Nos. 1-7 (odd nos. inclusive), 11-25 (odd nos. inclusive), 33-41 (odd nos. inclusive), 45, 49-61 (odd nos. inclusive), 65-73 (odd nos. inclusive) and 77, Elliott Terrace	31
Nos. 42-54 (even nos. inclusive), 58, 60, 85-93 (odd nos. inclusive), 97 & 99, East View	16
	<hr/> 117 <hr/>

During the Slum Clearance Programme it has been the policy prior to rehousing to disinfect all houses and furniture where it is known that infestation exists or where there is a history of infestation. This was continued throughout the year and was again carried out by employees in my Department. Over the years this method has been highly successful since in only one case has it been necessary to carry out a further treatment after rehousing and this was due to the tenant not carrying out instructions.

For many years it has been necessary to point out that progress being made with the Slum Clearance Programme was considerably below that proposed when it was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government in September, 1955. 299 houses were to be dealt with in the first five years and fifty in each subsequent year. At the end of 1965 599 houses should have been dealt with, whereas in fact, the number of houses closed and occupants rehoused was 623. I am able to report therefore that the Programme is now on schedule.

In my last report I was able for the first time, to refer to the advantages gained from negotiating a further contract with the Contractor who had been entrusted with the first phase in the development on the Aldham House Farm Site. Smooth,

uninterrupted progress was being maintained but as discussions were continuing for the development of the third phase it became known that the land was again affected by subsidence. In an attempt to minimise the delay which this was bound to create it was decided to prepare alternative plans on another part of the Estate not affected by subsidence. Delay, however, was inevitable and once more we were faced with an interruption in the programme and all its attendant frustrations, difficulties and disappointments.

The ever present problem of mining subsidence has been the subject of many reports from my office. Usually, individuals suffer in varying degrees and there have been many examples of inconvenience, financial loss etc., but this is a case where the community in general is made to suffer. I trust that this hiatus in the proceedings will be of short duration and that we may continue with the programme in the near future.

Looking back, I think it is fair to say that excellent progress was made on the one hand but this was balanced by the subsequent application of brakes. It was not therefore a wholly satisfactory year.

During the year 39 houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation, 21 at Wombwell and 18 at Hemingfield. It was proposed to include 18 in Clearance Areas and 21 as Individual Unfit Houses. The details of these houses are set out below:-

Clearance Areas

No. 57, Cemetery Road, Hemingfield	1
Nos. 8-16 (even nos. inclusive), Brown Square, Hemingfield	5
Nos. 9-15 (odd nos. inclusive), Brown Square, Hemingfield	4
Nos. 9-23 (odd nos. inclusive), Fitzwilliam Street, Hemingfield ...	8
	<u>18</u>

Individual Unfit Houses

Nos. 63, 65, 67, Brampton Road, Wombwell ...	3
No. 125, High Street, Wombwell	1
Nos. 56-76 (even nos. inclusive), Hawson Street, Wombwell	11
Nos. 31 and 33, Netherwood Road, Wombwell	2
Nos. 29-35 (odd nos. inclusive), Glasshouse Yard, Wombwell	4
	<u>21</u>

Many of the houses and flats being erected at Aldham House Lane in the second phase were completed during the year. They were allocated to families living in the New Scarbro' Clearance Area, those remaining at Nos. 71-101, Wombwell Main, Mitchells Main, Hawson Street, Netherwood Road and Glasshouse Yard, Wombwell. The completion of the second phase which is expected early in 1967 will provide completely for the families remaining in New Scarborough.

It has been the practice for all allocations and lettings to be made in my Department and, although it is obvious that such an arrangement involves a great amount of additional work, it is felt that it is possible in this way to properly integrate all stages of the procedure involved, from the carrying out of the initial survey to the eventual establishment of the people involved in new dwellings. Many varied and complicated human problems are met and they are much better considered and dealt with by one Department.

Demolition.

During the year the demolition of 78 houses was secured as follows:-

1. In Clearance Areas

NIL

2. Not in Clearance Areas

43-70 (consecutive nos.), Wombwell Main ...	27
71-101 (consecutive nos), Wombwell Main ...	30
76-86 (even nos. inclusive), Mitchell Main Pit Yard	6
2-8 (even nos. inclusive), Church Street, Jump	4
90, 92 and 94, Netherwood Road, Wombwell	3
18, Milton Road, Jump	1
2, Prospect Terrace, Wombwell	1
29-35 (odd nos. inclusive), Glass House Yard, Wombwell	4
	<u>76</u>

The following houses were demolished for the reason shown:-

Nos. 62 and 64, High Street, Wombwell (Road Improvements)	2
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Improvement Grants

The evolution of the legislation governing the making of Discretionary and Standard Grants is an illustration of the changing attitude to the importance of dwelling houses in this country. From the initial breaking of the ice which came with

the passing of the Housing Act, 1949 with its cumbersome, protracted, unattractive procedure to the Housing Act, 1964 which vested Local Authorities with far reaching powers to secure compulsory improvement of houses, marks an era of real progress and revolutionary thought in housing legislation. Local Authorities have in their hands very potent tools indeed to ensure that properties do not deteriorate to such a degree that it becomes necessary to consider them for demolition. They are enabled to make financial grants to provide a wide range of improvements and their discretionary powers are extensive.

The Council has from the beginning of the scheme, exercised its powers to the full and it has been possible to make grants for the provision of bathrooms, hot water systems, new fireplaces, floors, windows, baths, wash basins, indoor water closets, electrical wiring of houses, additional bedrooms etc.

In July of 1965 the Council reluctantly decided that no more grants could be made until further notice. The circumstances which necessitated this decision being made were again considered in April, 1966 and the embargo on grants was lifted. The recommencement of grants was welcomed generally and before the end of the year 50 grants had been made, 30 Discretionary and 20 Standard. The details are given below:-

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

<u>Address</u>		<u>Amount of Grant</u>		
		£.	s.	d.
16, Frederick Street,	Wombwell.	305	0.	0.
18, Frederick Street,	Wombwell.	309.	0.	0.
68, Wath Road,	Wombwell.	284.	0.	0.
20, Everill Gate Lane,	Wombwell.	154.	0.	0.
19, Princess Street,	Wombwell.	281.	0.	0.
83/93, Summer Lane,	Wombwell.	870.	0.	0.
11, Blythe Street,	Wombwell.	220.	0.	0.
192, Barnsley Road,	Wombwell.	175.	0.	0.
16, Garden Grove,	Hemingfield.	309.	0.	0.
15, Garden Grove,	Hemingfield.	266.	0.	0.
80, Main Street,	Wombwell.	257.	0.	0.
10, Wood Street,	Wombwell.	308.	0.	0.
32, Main Street,	Wombwell.	320.	0.	0.
11, Victoria Road,	Wombwell.	322.	0.	0.
26, Bartholomew Street,	Wombwell.	140.	0.	0.
55, Littlefield Lane,	Wombwell.	193.	0.	0.
63, Littlefield Lane,	Wombwell.	265.	0.	0.
11, Stonyford Road,	Wombwell.	208.	0.	0.
11, Princess Street,	Wombwell.	400.	0.	0.
10, Princess Street,	Wombwell.	176.	0.	0.
26, Main Street,	Wombwell.	208.	0.	0.
5, William Street,	Wombwell.	259.	0.	0.
114, Main Street,	Wombwell.	175.	0.	0.
5, Poplar Road,	Wombwell.	180.	0.	0.
64, Station Road,	Wombwell.	203.	0.	0.
34, Hoyland Street,	Wombwell.	325.	0.	0.
11, John Street,	Wombwell.	285.	0.	0.
9, Victoria Road,	Wombwell.	330.	0.	0.
13, Victoria Road,	Wombwell.	330.	0.	0.
7, Smith St.	Wombwell.	180.	0.	0.
TOTAL		8,237.	0.	0.

STANDARD GRANTS

<u>Address</u>		<u>Amount of Grant</u>		
		£.	s.	d.
37, Bartholomew Street,	Wombwell.	145.	0.	0.
310, Hough Lane,	Wombwell.	145.	0.	0.
81, Bartholomew Street,	Wombwell.	36.	0.	0.
4, Hoyland Street,	Wombwell.	145.	0.	0.
68, Broomhead Road,	Wombwell.	40.	0.	0.
28, East Avenue,	Wombwell.	24.	0.	0.
45, West Avenue,	Wombwell.	40.	0.	0.
82, Main Street,	Wombwell.	52.	0.	0.
74, Main Street,	Wombwell.	52.	0.	0.
28, Broomhead Road,	Wombwell.	40.	0.	0.
30, East Avenue,	Wombwell.	24.	0.	0.
35, Kingsway,	Wombwell.	44.	0.	0.
20, Kingsway,	Wombwell.	40.	0.	0.
5, School Street,	Wombwell.	144.	0.	0.
71, Hough Lane,	Wombwell.	30.	0.	0.
31, Hough Lane,	Wombwell.	47.	0.	0.
6, South Place,	Wombwell.	48.	0.	0.
12, Broomhead Road,	Wombwell.	31.	10.	0.
48, East Avenue,	Wombwell.	24.	0.	0.
109, High Street,	Wombwell.	30.	0.	0.
TOTAL		£1181.	10.	0.

Housing Repairs

Reference has been made previously to the effect of severe or exceptional winters on the work of the Department. The winter of 1965/1966 was perhaps not so severe as the previous winter but there was rather more rain than usual. The amount of work carried out under this heading was not so great as last year and, as usual, much of the repair work involved was secured after informal or verbal requests.

The securing of repairs and renewals involves inspections, re-inspections, service of notices, informal and formal and is a vital part of the Department's activities. It is most unspectacular work, is frequently frustrating and cannot possibly be given the time it merits. In order that this work might be carried out on a systematic basis as required by the Housing Act a great deal more time would be required but I am sure it would be worthwhile. It is essential that the work of securing repairs and renewals be synchronised with the programme for Slum Clearance and Improvements.

During the year 106 Informal Notices were served and of these 93% were complied with. In addition, 26 notices brought forward from 1965 were dealt with. 7 notices were carried forward to be dealt with in 1967.

Damage by Subsidence

I am again compelled to draw your attention to that ever present scourge of mining areas, i.e., damage caused by subsidence. It is inevitable in a town such as this, where mining is of such economic importance, where coal is being extracted by four collieries and where the seams are relatively near to the surface that there should be a constant fear in the minds of its inhabitants that the property in which they live will, at some time, suffer some damage.

In the main, occupiers of damaged properties meet the inconvenience with a great deal of patience and understanding but despite the fact that the town depends to a large extent upon coal I do hope that people will not become apathetic towards the effects of the damage caused to dwelling houses and other buildings.

During the year damage occurred in Park Street, Kings Road Estate, Wilson Street area, Hawson Street, Hough Lane, Summer Lane, Aldham House Lane, Hemingfield Road, Main Street, Bartholomew Street, West Street and adjoining streets. Defects which could conceivably endanger persons living in or near buildings so affected, or where houses were open to the elements were regarded as urgent and were made good without delay. When movement had ceased permanent remedial works were carried out. Contractors were employed throughout the year effecting such repairs and renewals in the areas above mentioned, especially in Marsh Street, New Street, Summer Lane, Hough Lane and Wilson Street area.

Close liaison is maintained at all times with the Land and Minerals Officers of the National Coal Board and by a close collaboration it is possible to remain well informed and to secure very prompt action when the necessity arises.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1.	Number of dwelling houses in the District	...	...	6,326
2.	Number of houses included in the above:			
	(a) Back-to-back	...	...	Nil
	(b) Single back	...	...	3
3.	Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses elsewhere:			
	Number of houses included in Representations made during the year:			
	(a) In Clearance Areas	...	...	18
	(b) Individual Unfit Houses	...	...	21

A.1. Houses Demolished

In Clearance Areas:

(1) Houses unfit for human habitation:

Houses Demolished	Nil
Persons displaced during the year	164
Families Displaced during the year	47

(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc. Nil

(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2)
Housing Act, 1957 ... Nil

NOT IN CLEARANCE AREAS

(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure
under Section 16 or 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957:

Houses demolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Persons displaced during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	253
Families displaced during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	67

(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by
the Medical Officer of Health ... Nil

(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action
has been taken under local Acts ... Nil

(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders ... Nil

A.2. Number of dwellings included above which were
previously reported as closed ... Nil

B. Unfit Houses Closed

(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing
Act, 1957 ... Nil
Persons displaced during the year ... Nil
Families displaced during the year ... Nil

(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957 Nil

(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18,
Housing Act, 1957 ... Nil

C. Unfit Houses made fit and houses in which defects
were remedied:

(11) After Informal action by Local Authority:
By Owner ... 217

(12) After Formal notice under

(a) Public Health Acts:

By Owner	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
By Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957:

By Owner	Nil
By Local Authority	Nil

(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957:

By Owner	Nil
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D. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957)

(14) Retained for temporary accommodation:

(a) Under Section 48	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Under Section 17(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(c) Under Section 46	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under
Sections 34 and 53 ... Nil

E. Purchase of Houses by Agreement

(16)	Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
4.	Number of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings:	...	...				
(a)	Clearance Areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
(b)	Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
5.	Rent Act, 1957								
(a)	Number of certificates of disrepair granted	...							Nil
(b)	Number of undertakings to execute repairs by owners to the Local Authority	...	...	...					Nil
(c)	Number of certificates of disrepair cancelled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
6.	Overcrowding								
	49 cases of overcrowding were alleviated during the year.								
7.	New Dwellings								
	Number of dwellings completed during the year:								
(a)	By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...			123
(b)	By Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	...			20
8.	Grants for Conversions or Improvement or Housing Accommodation:								
(a)	Conversions (the number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work)								Nil
(b)	Improvements - Number of dwellings completed during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...		50
	Formal applications received during the year	...	...						77
	Applications approved during the year	...	...	...					77
9.	Details of Advances for the purpose of acquiring or constructing Houses - Advances approved in 47 cases. Further advances approved in 14 cases.								

Milk Supply

The Urban District was designated a special area under the Milk (Special Designations)(Specified Area) Order, 1953 and since that time all milk has been sold under Special Designations.

Since the introduction of the Milk and Dairies Order of 1926 a tremendous improvement has been secured in the production and distribution of milk. There has, of course, been much new legislation since that date and each measure introduced has meant a further step towards the goal of a safe, disease-free milk supply.

Regular supervision of milk distribution was once again a feature of the Department's activities and contact is maintained with the suppliers in order that improvements may be effected as necessary. To this end samples were procured for the routine Methylene Blue Reduction and Phosphatase Tests and all milk sold in a raw state was, in addition, tested at least quarterly for the presence of the Tubercle Bacillus and Brucella Abortus.

There are altogether 55 retail milk sellers registered whose premises are inspected at regular intervals.

307 samples of milk were taken and despatched to the Public Health Laboratory Service at Wakefield. The staff of the Laboratory are always extremely helpful and a high value is placed on their services.

The results of the tests carried out are given below:

SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN FOR EXAMINATION
DURING 1966.

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>Type of Test and Results.</u>					
	<u>Methylene Blue</u>		<u>Phosphatase</u>		<u>Presence of Tuberculosis</u>	
	<u>Satis.</u>	<u>Unsatis.</u>	<u>Satis.</u>	<u>Unsatis.</u>	<u>Neg.</u>	<u>Pos.</u>
Untreated (formerly Tuberculin Tested)	58	4	-	-	39	-
Pasteurised	20	-	20	-	-	-

Very close attention was again paid to the presence of Brucella Abortus and 166 samples were submitted to the Laboratory for examination for this purpose. There were 11 positive reactions to the Ring Test and 4 Positive to the Cream Culture. The positive results involved 2 farms and in each case the milk supply was pasteurised until the affected animals had been excluded from the herd.

Results over the years since I began to submit samples for this examination have shown that the organism is wide spread and where raw milk is consumed there is the possibility of it giving rise to Undulant Fever in human beings. It would appear to me that far more determined action with direction and co-ordination at Ministry level is urgently required if this infection is to be eradicated from our milk herds.

Distribution of Milk

At the end of the year there were on the Register 55 Distributors of Milk.

The system of licensing dealers authorising the use of Special Designations in relation to milk sold by them was changed by the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960. By virtue of these Regulations, which came into effect on the 1st October, 1961 the Food and Drugs Authority became the Licensing Authority - the West Riding County Council in respect of this Urban District.

All information concerning licences is passed to the Public Health Department of the West Riding County Council and close co-operation is maintained at all times. For example, where new distributors of milk are taken on to the register or where changes occur the information is forwarded to the West Riding County Council immediately.

Meat Supply

The main part of the town's meat supply is brought from a public abattoir in a neighbouring town. Good modern conditions are provided for slaughter and hanging of meat. In addition, it is possible to exercise a good degree of control and to ensure that 100% meat inspection is carried out.

Properly constructed, metal lined vans with good hanging facilities are provided for delivery of the meat to the shops in the town. Action is necessary from time to time where cases of careless or rough handling are observed. Leaving the van doors open when travelling, allowing meat to fall on the floor of the van or on the tailboard etc., are examples of the practices to which exception is taken. In addition, there were cases where handlers were not wearing the correct type of overall or head cover.

Food Preparing Premises, Shops and Markets.

It has become more apparent in recent years that there is a greater awareness amongst food-handlers and members of the public generally of the great need for increased care in the handling, storage and sale of foodstuffs. This is a most vital part of the Department's duties affecting as it does the health of everyone who may purchase articles of food in the town. We have a high proportion of shops, bakehouses and other food preparing premises in relation to the population and I shall never be satisfied until it is possible to devote to these premises far more time than has hitherto been possible.

The number of inspections of the various types of food premises made during the year were as follows:

	<u>Number of Premises</u>	<u>Number of Visits</u>
(a) Butchers Shops	14	56
(b) Grocers and General Dealers	77	221
(c) Fried Fish Shops	14	17
(d) Wet Fish Shops	3	10
(e) Greengrocers	5	14
(f) Bakehouses	9	95
(g) Meat Products	6	48
(h) Markets	2	211
(i) Canteens and Cafes	11	11

Food Hygiene (General Regulations) 1960. Regulations 16 & 19.

Type of Premises	Total No. of Premises	Premises complying with Reg. 16.	Premises to which Reg. 19. applies.	Premises complying with Reg. 19.
Butchers	14	14	14	14
Grocers & General	77	76	77	77
Fried Fish Shops	14	14	14	14
Wet Fish Shops	3	3	3	3
Greengrocers	5	5	5	5
Bakehouses	9	9	9	9
Meat Products	6	6	6	6
Canteens and Cafes	11	10	11	11

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16.

The number of premises registered under this section is as follows:

Manufacture of Meat Products (Sausage, etc.)	...	22
Manufacture and sale of Ice-cream	... ..	77

Food Hygiene

Once again it is possible to report some progress in the improvement of food premises. During the year there were major improvements at a Restaurant, Shop and a Bakehouse, and other improvements at 4 Licensed Premises, 10 Food shops, 4 Bakehouses and a factory canteen.

Ignorance, carelessness and downright indifference are still apparent in food premises. This can arise from a variety of causes, not least among these being the regular change in personnel in many establishments. Young people entering the food trades do so often one feels, as a last resort and they have neither interest nor desire to learn. At the first opportunity of a slightly better paid job, they will drift away from food premises. There can't be many other trades in which the turnover of labour is so great. Young people probably feel that the food trades do not offer a sufficiently attractive career prospect.

Having said that, however, I must hasten to add that not all the examples of ignorance and carelessness seen are committed by young people. Frequently older persons are very much at fault and, on occasions, difficulty is experienced in securing the observance by such people of even basic hygienic principles.

I feel also that many employers could give a little more time to their staffs, especially new members, to give them some instruction in basic hygiene and to ensure that they comply with all relevant Regulations. Far too much emphasis is placed on selling and far too little attention given to the need for good hygienic practise. When young people are engaged in food shops good care is taken to ensure that they are taught how to sell goods but it appears to be of little consequence that their knowledge of food hygiene or, in some cases, even of personal hygiene, is abysmal.

So much can be done by the customer in maintaining a good standard of hygiene especially in shops, that I once again appeal most stongly for them to draw attention to any example of carelessness, untidyness, laziness, dirtiness or indifference. Public Health Inspectors have achieved a great deal in improving premises and, by education , improving the standard of food handling but they cannot exercise constant supervision and the highest standards can only be maintained if customers continue to demand them and food handlers are sufficiently aware of their responsibilities and capable of applying good food hygiene principles.

To those employers and their staffs who are keen to maintain their premises in good order and endeavour to sell to their customers clean, safe food at all times, I would express my greatest appreciation. To those who do not I would ask them to review their methods, tidy their premises and take all steps necessary to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations. The machinery to secure such compliance is in the hands of the Public Health Department and everything will be done to secure a food supply which will not in any way harm members of the consuming public.

Towards the end of the year preparations were being made to resume Courses of Lectures on Food Hygiene and Law for members of the food trades.

These have not been held for two years due to illness but knowing what benefits they brought it was decided to hold further classes as early as possible. The response at the end of the year was quite encouraging.

Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles.

For many years I have of necessity referred to the handling and sale of foodstuffs on open Market Stalls. Reference was made last year to the Council's decision to authorise the Surveyor

and myself to prepare a scheme for the building of six shops in the Old Market. This was done and I am more than pleased to be able to report this year that excellent progress has been made.

It was decided to build 6 shops, 3 at each side of the Market, each being provided with stainless steel sink unit, washbowl, cold water supply and electric water heater, good electric lighting, adequate power outlets for refrigerators, space heaters, fans etc., good impervious floors and adequate drainage.

The tenancies were offered to purveyors of vulnerable foods e.g., cooked meats, pies, cheese, confectionery, fish, tripe etc., and each tenant has been encouraged to cover walls, floors and working surfaces with accepted impervious materials (e.g., laminated plastics, tiles etc.), to provide glass display cases and other items required to comply with the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls & Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966 which were due to come into operation on 1st January, 1967.

There was wide interest in this new project and the prospective occupiers of the shops were most co-operative in fitting them out as suggested by my Department. The result was a credit to all concerned. By the end of the year two shops were occupied and the remaining four were reaching completion.

Difficulties may well arise when the shops have been in use for a while but I hope I shall be able to make favourable comment next year. In the meantime the improvement in the Market is there for all to see.

I referred above to the new Regulations which were to come into operation on 1st January, 1967. These, as their title suggests are rather wider in scope than existing Regulations. They extend to Delivery Vehicles and much work was done in the latter part of the year in preparation for their commencement.

Hawkers of Food

When the West Riding (General Powers Act, 1951 provided the power to require the registration of hawkers of food, the Council immediately adopted the appropriate Section of the Act.

Despite sustained efforts to exercise reasonable control over this form of food trading and to secure 100% registration, it is known that a number of traders are never seen officially and there is every reason to suspect that the standards maintained in such cases are considerably below this Department's requirements. These vans are frequently brought into the area late in the evening, especially on Fridays and Saturdays at a time when the owners consider themselves free of official supervision.

I have made many tours of the area as late as 10 p.m., but it is immensely difficult to effect a reasonable control in such circumstances.

The variety and quantity of foodstuffs being offered for sale by hawkers of food is increasing month by month and when it is considered there are 71 known hawkers on the register it is not difficult to assess the quantity of food which is being handled on mobile vehicles, some of it in doubtful circumstances. There is, in my opinion, every reason for requiring such traders to conform to normal shopping hours. This would provide the opportunity to exercise more efficient control over the handling of food in mobile vehicles.

I would once again repeat that in my opinion the registration of food hawkers should be conditional upon a substantial fee being made payable to the Local Authority, as a contribution to the General Rate Fund.

Ice Cream - Manufacture and Sale

There are within your district 2 premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream.

In addition there are 75 shops registered for the sale of pre-packed ice-cream only, which is stored in refrigerators. The wisdom of encouraging the sale of wrapped ice-cream from shops is undeniable and obviously ensures that this popular commodity is retailed in safe, clean conditions.

40 samples of ice-cream were obtained during the year and the results of the examination of these samples are shown below:

		<u>Number of Samples Taken</u>	<u>Provisional Grades</u>			
			<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Manufacturer No. 1	...	7	7	-	-	-
Manufacturer No. 2	...	7	7	-	-	-
Manufacturer No. 3	...	7	7	-	-	-
Manufacturer No. 4	...	7	4	1	1	1
Manufacturer No. 5	...	7	6	-	-	1
Manufacturer No. 6	...	5	4	1	-	-
TOTAL		40	35	2	1	2

Where samples were placed in Grades 3 and 4 an investigation was carried out. In the case of Manufacturer No. 5 it was discovered that there had been some fault in the refrigerator and in the case of manufacturer No. 4 a new type of container was found to be unsatisfactory. It was withdrawn from circulation.

Unsound Food

Quantities of foodstuffs which were inspected and found to be unfit were disposed of according to circumstances. A detailed list of food so condemned is shown below:

	lbs.	ozs.
Hams	188	14
Stewed Steak	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corned Beef	13	13
Beef Loaf	9	7
Tongue	6	0
Luncheon Meat	3	0
Pork	19	14
Other Meats	62	7
Fruit	100	12
Jam	9	12
Tomatoes	48	13
Fish	70	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mixed Goods	81	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vegetables	117	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sausage	2	0
Cheese	14	10
Frozen Food	8	0
Tinned Milk		36 $\frac{1}{4}$ pts. equiv.
Eccles Cakes	330	
Cream		12 $\frac{2}{3}$

All unsound food is disposed of by treating with lime and burying beneath the town's refuse.

Water Supply

The Sheffield Corporation Waterworks Department is the water undertaking for this area. The water supplied is of a good bacteriological standard and samples are taken regularly from different parts of the area. The source of the water is the Yorkshire Derwent (natural fluoride content 0.15 p.p.m.)

Insufficiency and other supply difficulties arise from time to time from a variety of causes. Where the inadequacy of the supply is attributable to lime, etc., deposits in the services, the owner is required to fit new ferrules to the main and scrape and pressure clean the services, or where necessary to lay a larger diameter service. Subsidence causes a considerable interruption in supplies. Such breaks will also cause sediment and discolouration of water as will turbulence in the mains caused when certain sections are cut off in order to carry out repairs.

Improvements to the water supply were secured in 18 cases. In addition wherever Improvement Grant works are carried out an individual water service is required. Improvements in the water supply to a further 55 houses were effected in this way.

Of 6,326 occupied houses in the township 6,323 are on the public supply. 19,200 people occupy these 6,323 houses. The remaining 3 houses have water laid on from private supplies. In all cases, water is laid on direct to the houses.

Additional water mains were laid on to serve new houses as they were erected on the Council's Estates at Arundel View, Jump and Aldham House Farm, Wombwell and private development at Brampton Road, Wood Walk and Lundhill Road.

Public Baths

It was not possible to bring the baths into use at the normal time due to extensive damage arising from mining subsidence. It was necessary to reconstruct completely the large swimming pool and at the same time as this was being done other major improvements were carried out. As a consequence the Baths were not open for public use at all during the summer.

For the first time the baths were kept open during the winter and 18 samples of the water were obtained from both pools before the end of the year. Only in two cases did the Plate Count show any growth, then only 5 and 2 Colonies respectively. Coliforms were absent in all cases, the pH value remained fairly constant but the Chlorine content fluctuated quite considerably. The results were most gratifying.

Atmospheric Pollution

During the year 30 observations were made and smoke of such colour and density as to constitute a nuisance was emitted from the chimneys at Parkhill Brickworks and the Public Baths. Of these, by far the most serious was the chimney at the Public Baths.

Wombwell Main Colliery

There were no complaints from residents in the neighbourhood of Wombwell Main Colliery although isolated emissions of black smoke were recorded. There was a reduction in the level of pollution from this source.

Parkhill Brickworks

The Parkhill Brickworks is situated some distance away from the nearest inhabited houses and complaints do not arise from this quarter. However, black smoke was emitted from the chimney on occasions but the manager in every case took immediate steps to reduce the emissions.

Public Baths

The chimney at the Public Baths again emitted smoke, soot and grit in excessive quantities but I am pleased to observe that there was a vast improvement by the end of the year. During the summer when the Baths were closed a new heating system was installed involving a new solid fuel boiler with underfeed stoker, and forced draught. It was confidently expected that a long awaited improvement would be seen.

Wombwell Foundry

Complaints have arisen in the past from the discharge of smoke and grit from the cupolas and converter at the Foundry at a relatively low level. During the year a new cupola with wet arrester had been installed and this replaces at least 2 existing cupolas. There was an appreciable improvement before the end of the year. The converter remains as a serious source of pollution and consideration was being given to the provision of a new induction furnace. The management have made genuine efforts to reduce the level of pollution from this source.

In an effort to minimise pollution from industrial furnaces, Spoil Banks, Scrap Yards and other non-domestic sources, regular contact is maintained with the managements.

Scrap Yards

Every year brings an increase in the number of vehicles on the roads and this gives rise to an ever increasing need for the provision of some means of disposal of the useless and derelict car bodies. There is a growing tendency to abandon such wrecks in streets, on spare land and in the local woods. There is urgent need for a concerted effort to be made by a number of Local Authorities in dealing with this problem before it reaches unmanageable proportions.

In 1965 after a Public Inquiry was held an Order was made for the clearing of a large number of omnibus bodies etc., from the largest of the Scrap Yards in the area. The area concerned had not been cleared by the end of the year.

Smoke nuisances arose in a number of cases from the burning of buses and other industrial waste. Warnings were given in all cases.

Spoil Banks

A constant watch is kept on all colliery spoil banks in the area and on one in an adjoining area which has frequently caused complaints to be received from residents in Beech House Road, Hemingfield.

(a) Mitchells Main Colliery

Much has been said concerning the efforts which have been made to improve the appearance of this spoil bank. Growth on the stack appears to be at a standstill and the trees have remained quite small. I wonder if a thorough examination of the growing conditions and the carrying out of experiments to ascertain the types of plants which might grow or to create the right

conditions would be worthwhile. It would be a pity now to abandon the project after so much has been spent. It is to be hoped that the results will eventually justify the expenditure.

(b) Darfield Main Colliery

Even before the "face-lifting" operations at Mitchells Main had been completed, this particular spoil bank had been commenced. It grows and sprawls year by year and devours the countryside like some great monster. Its ever increasing bulk stultifies the efforts which have been made at nearby Mitchells Main. Fortunately no over-heating problems have arisen as yet.

(c) Wombwell Main Colliery

Control measures were continued on this huge, awkwardly shaped stack and no overheating was noticed during the year but the stack again slipped several yards.

(d) Cortonwood Colliery

This stack is outside the area but has for many years been the source of complaint for residents in this area. Control measures including covering with soil have brought a significant improvement.

Non Industrial Pollution

The pollution of the air from domestic sources is by far the most serious problem in this area. There are 6326 occupied houses in the town and in the great majority of cases bituminous coal, our most valuable indigenous raw material, is being burned wastefully in inefficient open grates and the poisonous products are being discharged relatively near to ground and breathing level. I have previously stressed the great danger to health and materials and the colossal damage which is attributable to these by-products of combustion.

In January, 1966 the Minister of Housing and Local Government drew the Council's attention to the lack of progress in dealing with pollution in the area and asked that the Council should review their attitude to domestic Smoke Control. It was suggested that a planned programme of smoke control should be prepared and submitted to him, by the end of March, 1966.

Following receipt of this letter I was instructed to prepare such a report and programme. I prepared the required report which was submitted to the Council in February. In it I outlined the Provisions of the Clean Air Act with regard to the formation of Smoke Control Areas, the making and submission of Smoke Control Orders, the carrying out of surveys etc., and a proposed plan for Smoke Control in Wombwell.

The following is a reproduction of that part of the report dealing with the Proposed Plan.

"Proposed Plan for Smoke Control Area in Wombwell

In implementing the provisions of the Clean Air Act as to Smoke Control in Wombwell I would suggest that the most convenient area to be dealt with first would be that on which your Aldham House Estate is being built. The area can be defined as being bounded on the North West and West by the railway to the junction with Smithley Lane, thence along Smithley Lane to its junction with Aldham House Lane, along Aldham House Lane to Roy Kilner Road, on the South East by Roy Kilner Road (including the new private development) to Barnsley Road and along the north east by Barnsley Road to the railway. The area is approximately 106.14 acres.

Included would be 158 houses, flats and bungalows already constructed, 168 houses and flats in the course of erection, Priestley's Factory and bungalow, the Mitchells and Darfield Welfare, Spion Kop Garage, 2 bungalows in Barnsley Road, 29 houses in Roy Kilner Road, 23 houses and bungalows in Barnwell Crescent, the Yorkshire Electricity Board Sub-Station and all land remaining to be developed.

The placing of a Smoke Control Order on this area would mean that all existing buildings would be required to use smokeless fuels after the date of operation and that all future buildings erected would be required to incorporate in their construction means of burning smokeless fuels.

The general outline of administration and procedure to be followed have been outlined earlier.

The houses, ground floor flats and bungalows on the Aldham House Estate have been provided with underfloor draught fires and the fireplaces used are on the approved list of appliances capable of burning hard coke. Flats on the first floor level are equipped with an approved type of grate capable of burning certain smokeless fuels, including gas coke. All are equipped with high output back boilers.

If adequate supplies of gas coke were available all existing fireplaces could be considered satisfactory. In view of a Circular Letter dated 10th December, 1965 from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government this would appear to be doubtful. The following is a quotation from that letter:-

".... Supplies of gas coke in the area of the East Midlands Gas Board are likely to be insufficient to enable the demand for open fire solid smokeless fuel in future smoke control areas to be met solely by gas coke".

Producers have taken steps substantially to increase production of open grate fuels other than gas coke and it is expected that the overall supply of these fuels should be adequate to meet the demand. This refers to premium fuels.

The alternative therefore would be to replace the open grates in first floor flats with closed appliances in order that Sunbrite can be burned. If the dwellings concerned were erected before 16th August, 1964 the cost of the work involved in effecting such conversions will rank for grant.

In view of the relative inefficiency of the underfloor draught fire by comparison with closed appliances I would suggest that all future houses, flats etc., erected by the Council should be equipped with an approved type of room heater.

In considering privately owned properties, owners and occupiers are given a wide choice as to the appliances and fuels they wish to use. Again, in view of the changes which have affected the fuels supply position owners and householders are given the opportunity of replacing an improved type of grate with an appliance capable of burning hard coke, e.g., an open fire with fan assisted draught, an underfloor draught fire or solid fuel room heater (provided the building was erected before 16th August, 1964). They may choose, however to retain an improved type of grate and to burn the premium smokeless fuels. This is permissible.

They may, of course, elect to convert to other forms of heating, e.g., electric storage heater, gas room heater or oil burning appliances.

Suggestions for future planning of Smoke Control Area.

For future extensions of a Smoke Control Programme I would suggest that the whole area could be covered by degrees and at a speed to be determined by the Council in accordance with the following general outline:-

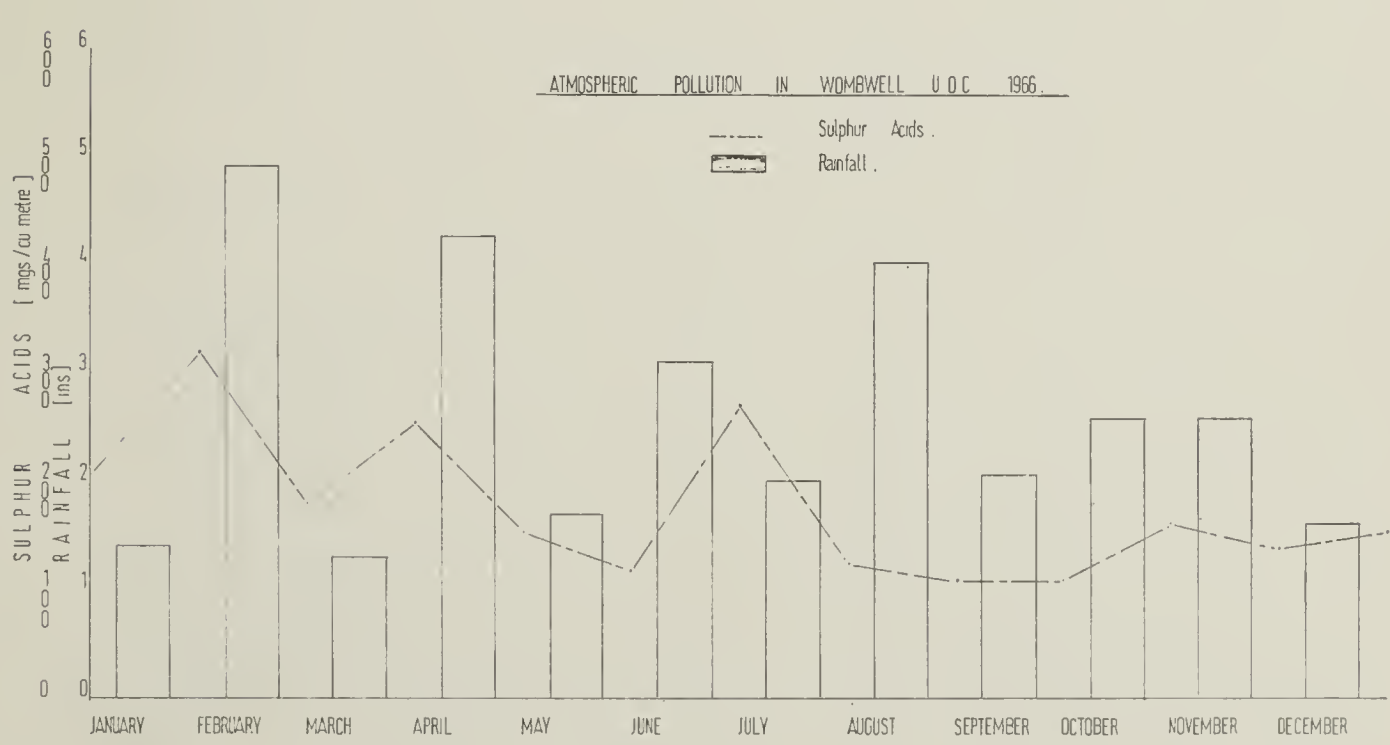
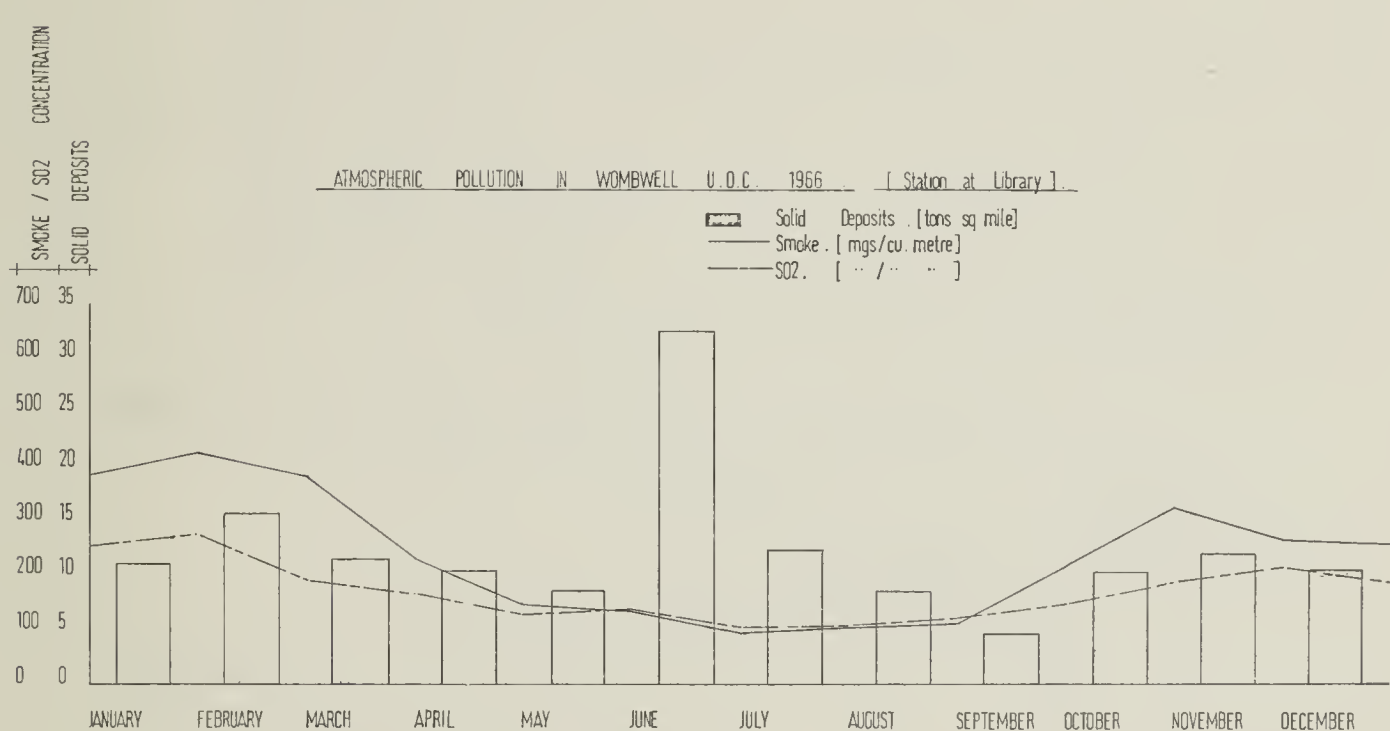
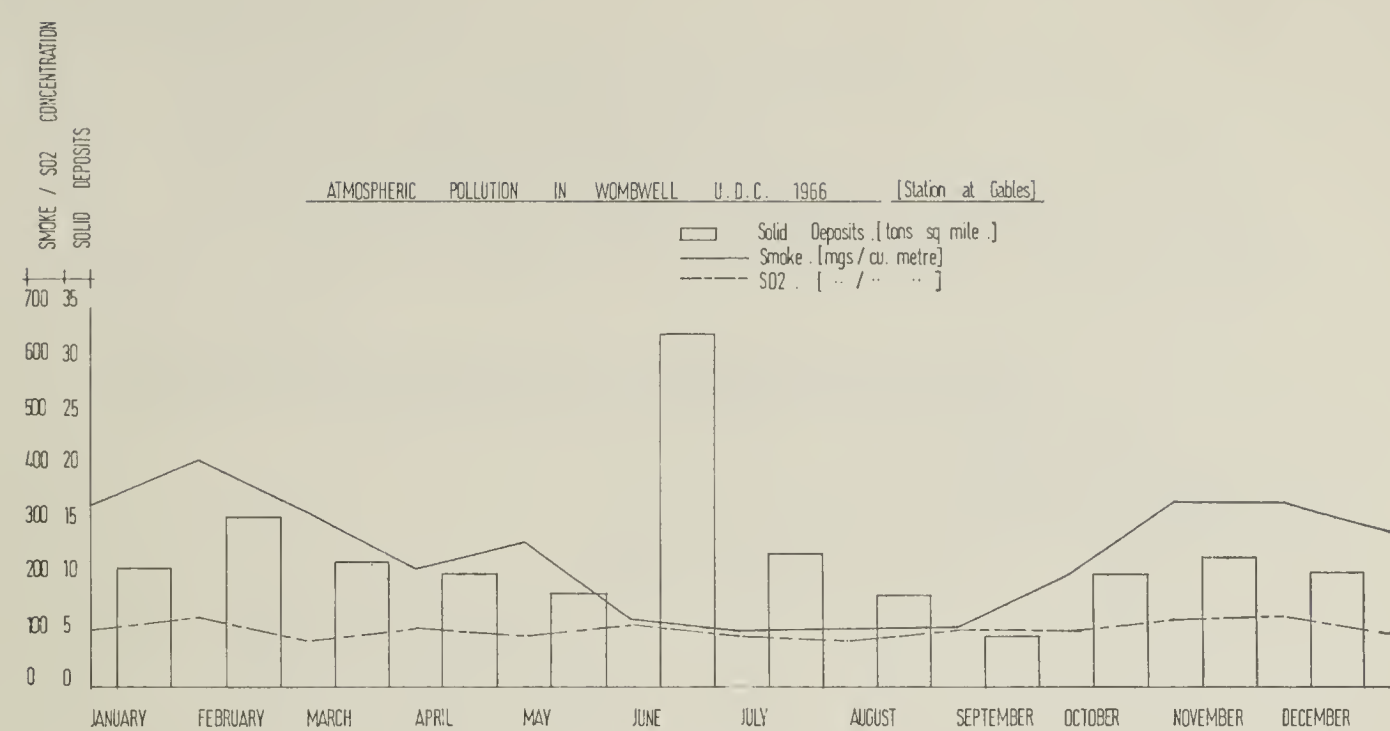
1. Extend Eastward from proposed Smoke Control Area No.1. into the Wilson Street Estate.
2. Treat the area further East containing privately owned properties from Wilson Street to Cemetery Road in two or possibly three further Smoke Control Areas.
3. Consider early in the programme the area to the South West of Brampton Road - this consists largely of private development much of recent date, and approximately forty Council owned houses and bungalows.
4. The Copeland Road and Kings Road Estates along with adjoining Hough Lane and Summer Lane houses, would be regarded as separate areas.

5. There would then remain in Wombwell the Wood Walk area, the Central part of the town which would be dealt with in great measure by the Central Redevelopment and properties to the north of the canal.
6. The Jump, Hemingfield and Broomhill areas would be considered as further Smoke Control Areas.
7. It would be advisable to declare all areas which have been cleared of houses under the Slum Clearance Programme to be Smoke Control Areas and eventually all other areas remaining in the district.

I realise that this is only a broad outline of a plan for the Urban District but it would form a good basis for the formulation of a programme.

In approaching the problem two principal factors must be borne in mind. Firstly, the availability of staff and secondly, financial considerations. In the present circumstances the cost of conversion can amount to £25. per room. That is on an average £50. per house. The cost to the Council, having regard to the apportionment of the cost would be roughly £15. per house. This figure must certainly be considered seriously when deciding how much can be allocated annually to Smoke Control activities."

The graphs on the following page give a pictorial representation of the three groups of pollution along with the rainfall for each month of the year. Two stations are maintained for the measurement of smoke and SO₂ concentration.



Factories Act, 1961

There are on the register 56 factories as follows:

Factories with Mechanical Power	...	...	...	...	43
Factories without Mechanical Power	...	...	...	...	13

Included in this total number of factories there are 9 bake-houses to which 95 visits were made. 87 visits to other factories were recorded.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	9	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	43	160	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	4	13	-	-
TOTAL	56	182	-	-

Cases in which defects were found

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	12	12	-	-	-
Overcrowding(S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (s.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences(S.7)					
a. Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
b. Unsuitable or defective	11	11	-	-	-
c. Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out- work	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	24	24	-	-	-

Outwork

Nature of work - Textile Weaving.

	<u>Total</u>
No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	1
No of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	Nil
No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	Nil
No. of instances of work in unwholesome Premises	Nil
Notices served	Nil
Prosecutions	Nil

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

As in 1965 strenuous efforts were again made to fulfill the Council's obligations of registration and inspection of all premises coming within the scope of the Act.

A fully comprehensive survey carried out during the year ensured that all registerable premises were registered.

A considerable amount of time was spent throughout the year on general inspections of and revisits to registered premises.

I have set out below in table form part of a report furnished to the Minister of Labour which contained the prescribed particulars to be submitted under Section 60 of the Act.

Table A - Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises during the year	No. of premises Registered	Total Number of registered Premises at end of year	No. of Registered Premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	2	32	3
Retail Shops	18	101	45
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1	1	-
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	3	17	17
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-

Table B - Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises - 142

Table C - Analysis of persons employed in registered premises
by workplace

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	149
Retail Shops	345
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	5
Catering Establishments open to the Public	68
Canteens	4
Fuel Storage Depots	-
Total	<u>571</u>
Total Males	<u>222</u>
Total Females	<u>349</u>

A total of 571 persons (comprising 222 males and 349 females) are employed to work in registered premises within the district.

Generally, owners and occupiers of premises visited were co-operative and anxious to ensure full compliance with the provisions of the Act. It was not necessary to institute legal proceedings under the Act and satisfactory progress with the remedying of defects was maintained in most cases.

34 notices were served during the year, 23 in respect of shops, 9 in respect of catering establishments and 2 in respect of offices. The contraventions or requirements referred to in these notices totalled 112 and are itemised below under the respective sections of the Act:

Section	No of Contraventions
S.4. (Cleanliness)	4
S.6. (Temperature)	25
S.7. (Ventilation)	1
S.8. (Lighting)	1
S.9. (Sanitary Conveniences)	25
S.10. (Washing Facilities)	8
S.16. (Floors, Passages and Stairs)	15
S.24. (First Aid)	17
S.50. (Information)	16

Accidents in Registered Premises

Section 48 of the Act requires that any accident occurring in premises to which the Act applies which results in the death of or prevents from working for 3 days, any person employed therein, shall be notified to the Local Authority.

During the year 7 accidents were reported and all were investigated. No fatal accidents were reported.

Four of the accidents were to young persons employed as butchers who received cuts to the hands while preparing meat.

One accident was to a female cleaner who tripped and bruised a toe while ascending two steps. At the time she was wearing open-toed, loose fitting sandals.

Another accident was to a female shop assistant who was cleaning a metal shelf support when she scratched her finger on a sharp metal corner. A plastic cover which should have protected this corner was missing at the time but was later replaced.

The other accident was to a female shop assistant who was cleaning a bacon machine of her own accord when she cut her finger on the stationary blade. A letter of warning was sent to the Manager of the shop.

Exemptions

Section 46 of the Act gives Local Authorities power to grant exemptions to premises from certain provisions of the Act. Wherever possible full compliance with the requirements is pressed for and exemptions are not granted except under very exceptional circumstances. One application for exemption was made during the year, in respect of Section 9 (provision of sanitary conveniences). Due to the situation and size of the premises it is impossible to provide a reasonably accessible sanitary convenience. The exemption was granted for a period of two years.

Moveable Dwellings

60 caravans were parked on land in the area without licence at various times of the year. The areas in the town which are principally affected are Broomhill (land off Pontefract Road and at various points on the Ings), Lundhill (Greenland), land off Station Road, the Fairground, Park Street, land off Netherwood Road, Mitchells Area and Birks Lane.

The parking of such caravans presents considerable problems. The occupants are frequently of an undesirable type and are invariably engaged in the collection of rags, scrap metals, etc. There is no water supply, no sanitary accommodation, no drainage, no refuse storage accommodation, and the areas affected are littered with masses of discarded cartons, bottles, cans, motor car bodies etc., all of which give the countryside a most unprepossessing appearance.

A number of owners of land who had complied with a request to erect notice boards expressed their willingness to prosecute owners of caravans entering upon their land. This proved to be helpful and every effort was made to avoid prosecution but many visits were still required to secure the removal of such caravans.

I would like to place on record my appreciation of the help and co-operation received from the Chief Inspector of Police and his staff in the control of caravans etc.

125 inspections were made during the year.

Verminous Premises

2 Council owned houses and 5 privately owned houses were disinfested during the year. The houses and furniture were treated in certain cases rehoused as a result of Slum Clearance activities in the New Scarborough and Wombwell Main Areas.

A powdered insecticide is issued free of charge and many requests are received for advice on eradication of cockroaches, woodworm and other insects.

Rodent Control

Particular attention has been given to all known sources of infestation, including refuse tips, sewage works and allotments which have been regularly surveyed and treated when necessary.

All food premises, shops, canteens, etc., are inspected for evidence of infestation during the course of normal routine visits. Advice has been given on rodent proofing and other control measures. Several minor infestations of mice had been discovered in this way and successfully dealt with by the Department.

A sewer treatment was carried out during the year and the results were satisfactory. The regular treatment of sewers in your District over the past nineteen years has kept infestation at a reasonably low level.

Two of your employees have been trained in modern methods of Rodent Control and one of these men is employed as much as possible on this work. Any complaints have been dealt with as quickly as possible. The following is a brief analysis of the work carried out during the period under review.

Properties other than Sewers

	<u>Type of Property</u>	
	<u>Non-agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
1. Number of properties in district	6562	23
2. a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	87	1
b. Number infested by (i) Mice	14	-
(ii) Rats	73	1
3. a. Total number of properties inspected for rats/or mice for reasons other than notification	1113	23
b. Number infested by (i) Mice	17	-
(ii) Rats	68	27

Hairdressers and Barbers

Since the Council made Byelaws in 1953, hairdressers and barbers have been registered. There were on the register at the end of 1966 40 premises. 9 inspections were made during the year. The standard of cleanliness maintained is reasonably good.

Betting and Gaming Act

The wisdom of setting up a standard for washing and sanitary accommodation in this class of premises has been fully justified. There were no complaints concerning these establishments during the year and, generally speaking, they are maintained in a reasonable condition.

There were 9 betting shops in operation in the Area. 9 inspections were made during the year.

Public Conveniences.

Every effort is made to maintain the conveniences in a clean and efficient condition but it is virtually impossible to achieve this desired end due to the gross amount of wilful damage done to equipment and fittings. Members of the public occasionally make complaints concerning the damage and abuse and it would seem that the majority of decent citizens must suffer inconvenience and annoyance because of the thoughtless, wilful actions of a few. Full-time attendants would seem to be the only remedy.

I find it necessary once again to bring to your notice two most important matters.

The conveniences in the centre of the town, in Station Road, were constructed over 30 years ago and there are still no washing facilities. There is great need for an up-to-date block of conveniences and a good site for this purpose would be in the Old Market Place. Further, there is still need for additional conveniences in other parts of the town, especially in the vicinity of the Halfway House Hotel.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

<u>Type of Convenience</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Water Closets	8060	99.92%
Pail Closets	2	.03%
Privy Middens	4	.05%

143 W.C's were constructed for new houses and other property. 50 additional W.C's were provided for existing property.

PUBLIC CLEANSING - 1966

Collection

The service is carried out entirely by the Council's own employees with four vehicles. There are 2 side-loading vehicles (one of 45 cwts. capacity and one of 60 cwts. capacity) and 2 dual-tip lorries, each of 18/20 cu. yards capacity. They are of all steel construction and diesel driven. All the four lorries are well maintained, kept well painted and are a credit to the township.

I have made previous reference to the unsatisfactory garage accommodation used for the housing of vehicles and although it had been hoped that a start would be made on building a new Depot. Circumstances prevented this, however, but I must stress that a new Depot is an urgent necessity.

Generally speaking a weekly collection was maintained throughout the year. Extreme difficulty is experienced from time to time due to shortage and unsuitability of labour.

The staff engaged on these duties are provided with donkey jackets, overalls, gloves, eyeshields and protective barrier cream. There is urgent need for washing facilities, dining room, clothing lockers etc., and it was planned to allow for the inclusion of these amenities in a new Depot.

The weighing of refuse was continued and this makes for greater accuracy in the compilation of the following statistics.

During the year 3017 loads of refuse were collected as follows:-

Type of Vehicle	No. of Loads	No. of tons	No. of working days	Daily Average Loads	Daily Average Weight Tons
No.3 Lorry 80 cwts. diesel	664	2407	306	2.17	7.87
No.5 Lorry 60 cwts. diesel	1099	2884	303	3.62	9.52
No.6 Lorry 45 cwts. diesel	680	1360	306	2.22	4.42
No.7 Lorry 80 cwts. diesel	574	2153	305	1.88	7.06

It is estimated that 3017 loads weighed 8,804 tons.

The estimated weight collected per 1,000 premises was 1,342 tons.

The estimated weight collected per 1,000 population was 458.5 tons.

The average estimated amount of refuse collected from each house during the year was 1.342 tons.

Disposal

Since the introduction of mechanical disposal of the town's refuse in 1955 the work has been carried out far more satisfactorily than was ever possible previously. There has been a financial saving and it is possible for the tip attendant to devote time to controlling insects on the tips. There is a noticeable absence of flies, crickets, woodlice and rodents from our tips. The constant application of B.H.C. Gammexane controls insects to a great extent and regular survey and baiting maintain a satisfactory control over rodents.

Top soil is removed before the land is tipped on, the refuse is consolidated in comparatively thin layers and the soil is replaced on top of the refuse. This system has, no doubt, contributed to the reduction in vermin and insects, reduced the danger of fire, brought a reduction in expenditure on tyres and has made it possible to dispense with the use of sleepers.

The refuse was disposed of as follows:-

<u>Place</u>	<u>Number of Loads</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Wombwell Wood Quarry	3,017	100

CLEANSING COSTS

	<u>Collection</u>			<u>Disposal</u>			<u>Total</u>		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Cost per estimated ton	1	13	11		5	6	1	19	5
Cost per 1,000 population	778	4	0	127	18	0	906	2	0
Cost per 1,000 premises	2278	0	0	374	8	0	2652	8	0
INCOME	2368	0	0	-	-	-	2368	0	0
NETT COSTS	14945	0	0	2457	0	0	17402	0	0

The rate required for Public Cleansing (Street Cleansing excluded) was 10.32d.

Municipal Dustbin Scheme

Since the Council undertook to supply refuse bins to domestic premises under Section 75(3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, 6,184 worn out bins have been replaced, 276 during the year under review.

The operation of a scheme such as this has brought considerable benefit. Refuse bins are part of the tools of refuse collection and to have a bin of adequate dimensions and of a satisfactory type is one of the factors in maintaining a regular weekly collection of domestic refuse.

The scheme has been in operation for approximately 16 years and the number of bins requiring renewal annually is still showing a steady downward trend.

Trade Refuse

The Council has arrangements to remove trade refuse from 25 different premises. Such refuse is cleared twice weekly and when circumstances necessitate it butchers' and fishmongers' waste is removed more frequently.

Inspection of District

A total of 1,009 inspections were made to investigate nuisances and housing defects and 916 re-visits were recorded.

106 Informal Notices were served and of these 99 were complied with along with 26 brought forward from 1965. 7 relating to 7 nuisances were carried forward.

During the year 287 complaints were received and all were dealt with.

A considerable amount of time is taken up in interviewing tenants, owners, contractors, estate agents, etc., at the office and at various types of property. There were 1,908 such interviews during the year.

Details are given below of defects remedied after informal discussion with the persons concerned or after the service of Informal or Formal Notices.

Repairs and Renewals to Houses

Made dry - roof	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Made dry - spouting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Made dry - pointing or structural plaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Damp proof course inserted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Plaster work repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Window frames repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Door frames and door repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Fire ranges repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Firebacks repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Coppers re-set, renewed or removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Sinks renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Sash cords renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Handrails fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

Drainage

Drains reconstructed, repaired or opened out	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Sink waste pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Inspection chamber covers renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Sink Gullies renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Vent shafts provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Inspection chambers constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Choked drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	489

Sanitary Accommodation

Water closet fittings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	47
Water service pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	54
Water closet structural repairs	...	...	...	...	16
Additional Sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	55
Dustbins renewed or provided	...	...	...	...	276

Miscellaneous

Yards paved or pavement renewed	...	...	...	...	32
Large diameter water services installed	...	...	...	...	55
Accumulations of refuse cleared	...	...	...	...	29
Boundary and screen walls rebuilt	...	...	...	...	14
Water services repaired	...	...	...	...	37
Verminous houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	7
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	16

Referred to other Departments

Water Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Surveyor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74

66 of the above matters were dealt with by statutory notices where owners or persons concerned failed within a reasonable time to abate nuisances or to execute works required.

25 of these notices were served under the Public Health Act, 1936 and 1961, 10 relating to nuisances, 2 to sanitary accommodation, 11 to the provision of drainage and 2 to the provision of paving and drainage. 14 of these notices had been complied with at the end of the year.

41 notices were served under Sections 35 and 53 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. They were served in cases of urgency where, having regard to all the circumstances there would have been unreasonable delay in remedying the defect by following the procedure prescribed in Sections 93 to 95 of the Public Health Act, 1936. 40 of these notices were complied with.

The Local Authority is empowered to carry out necessary works within 9 days or 48 hours according to the Section under which the notice is served and to charge the owner with the cost thereof. In 15 cases the work was executed in default of the owner.

Salvage Reclamation

The gross income derived from Salvage during the year ended 31st March, 1966 was £2,114. 10s. 3d.

The following table gives details of articles salvaged together with the amounts received for them:

<u>Salvaged Materials</u>	<u>Weight</u>				<u>Totals</u>		
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	203	17	0	23	188	0.	6.
Textiles	4	12	3	16	74	6.	0.
Ferrous Metals	7	19	2	0	63	16.	0.
Non-Ferrous Metals		18	0	19	91	7.	9.
TOTALS ...	217	7	3	2	2114	10.	3.

The salvage of waste paper was commenced by the Department in 1940.

Since that time to the end of March, 1967, 3,764 tons of waste paper has been collected. The income derived from these sales amounts to £30,847.

SECTION V

DIVISIONAL STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer: R. Barnes, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(Resigned August, 1966)
C. G. Oddy, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(Appointed November, 1966)

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer: C. G. Oddy, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(post vacant from 31st October 1966)

Assistant County Medical Officer: A. M. Gill, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Clinic Medical Officers:

Dr. C. B. Ball	Dr. W. G. S. Maxwell
Dr. J. D. Byrne	Dr. I. McGilvray
Dr. D. J. Fairclough	Dr. M. S. Scott
Dr. H. W. Gothard	Dr. M. E. Tapissier
Dr. K. Mathers	Dr. L. Taylor

Divisional Nursing Officer: Mrs. C. Dyson (died November, 1966)

Health Visitors:

Mrs. D. Dyson	Mrs. K. Rowe
Mrs. D. Gibson	Mrs. C. Totty
(res. May, 1966)	Mrs. M. Tullie
Mrs. A. M. Harston	Miss D. Westerman
Mrs. M. Jones	Mrs. A. M. Widdison
Miss M. E. Lee	Mrs. D. A. S. Wood
Mrs. D. M. Parry	(app. Jan. 1966)
Mrs. M. Ramsey	
(res. Aug., 1966)	

Tuberculosis Health Visitor: Mrs. E. Beever

Clinic Nurses:

Mrs. E. Allen	Mrs. P. A. Hewitt
(app. Sept., 1966)	Mrs. D. Hodgson
Miss E. Durkin	Mrs. D. I. Turner
Mrs. J. Greensmith	

Midwives:

Mrs. B. Burns	Mrs. D. Newton
Mrs. B. Burtoft	(ret. Apl. 1966)
Mrs. C. M. Dempsey	Miss M. T. Rochford
Mrs. J. Dodds	(app. Oct. 1966)
Mrs. B. Fitzpatrick	Miss A. C. Senior
Miss J. Hampton	Mrs. E. A. Staley
(app. Oct. 1966)	Mrs. M. Walters
Mrs. B. Horsfield	Mrs. M. Wroe
Mrs. I. L. Jones	

Home Nurses:

Mrs. M. Bexon	Mrs. R. Hamshaw
Mrs. V. Beech	Mrs. K. M. Hanson
Mrs. H. Biegalski	(res. July, 1966)
Mrs. E. Brooks	Mrs. M. Jarvis
Mrs. F. G. Cartwright	Mrs. M. McConnell
Miss B. Chapman	Mrs. H. Padgett
Miss N. C. Crofton	Mrs. B. Parker
Mrs. E. Cross	Mrs. C. M. Wilson
Mrs. P. E. Hall	
(app. Sept. 1966)	

Mental Welfare Officers: Mr. J. Armitage Mr. T. Johnson
(app. Oct. 1966)

Speech Therapist: (Post Vacant)

Senior Clerk: Mr. L. S. Wrigg.

DIVISIONAL REPORT

Vital Statistics

A table of comparable vital statistics is shown for each of the County districts in the Division. This may be of interest to each Authority in assessing how each stand in relation to each other and in relation to the County and National statistics.

Population:

The Registrar General's estimate of the population in the Division at mid 1966 was 79,530, compared with 79,070 in the previous year. The natural increase in population showing the number of births over deaths was 557 in 1966, compared with 652 in the previous year.

Births:

The number of live births registered in the Division in 1966 was 1,406, compared with 1,482 in 1965. This is equivalent to a crude birth rate of 17.7 per 1,000 compared with 18.7 per 1,000 in the previous year. The number of illegitimate births was 75 in 1966. This represents 5.3% of the total births, compared with 5.4% in 1965, and 5.3% in 1964.

Stillbirths:

There were 29 stillbirths during the year, compared with 24 during 1965. This gives a stillbirth rate of 20.2 compared with 15.9 in 1965 and with 15.9 for England and Wales.

Deaths:

The deaths assigned to the Division after the addition and subtraction of inward and outward transfers was 849, which was 19 more than in the previous year. This gives a crude death rate for the Division of 10.7 as compared with 10.5 in 1965.

Maternal Mortality:

There were two deaths from this cause during the year, which occurred in Cudworth and Darton. The maternal mortality rate for the Division was 1.39, compared with 0.25 for the administrative County and with 0.26 for England and Wales. In both cases the death was not preventable during the ante-natal period. The divisional figure is in excess of the national average this year but there have been years when no maternal death occurred in the Division.

VITAL STATISTICS

District	Acres	Registrar General's estimate of Population mid 1966	Adjusted birth rate per 1,000 pop.	Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 pop.	Still- birth Rate	Infant Death Rate	Peri-natal Mortality Rate
CUDWORTH	1,746	9,120	19.8	14.3	10.2	10.3	15.3
DARFIELD	2,018	6,930	16.9	13.2	23.1	7.9	23.1
DARTON	4,718	15,060	16.6	14.8	19.4	23.7	31.0
DODWORTH	1,857	4,270	18.7	10.0	46.0	12.0	57.5
ROYSTON	1,452	8,560	16.4	15.1	25.3	26.0	25.3
WOMBWELL	3,050	19,200	16.3	12.9	19.2	42.5	44.9
WORSBOROUGH	3,420	16,390	16.5	12.4	16.9	34.5	33.9
DIVISION 25	19,061	79,530	17.7	10.7	20.2	26.3	32.8
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY		1,748,970	18.0	12.1	14.4	19.8	25.1
ENGLAND AND WALES		48,075,300	17.7	11.7	15.4	19.0	26.3

Infant Deaths and Peri-natal Mortality Rates.

There were 37 infant deaths in the division in the year, of which 25 occurred in the neo-natal period. This compares with 31 and 19 respectively in the previous year. These figures represent an infant mortality rate for the division of 26.3 compared with 20.7 for the previous year and with 19.0 for England and Wales.

I would like to again draw attention to the fact that of the 18 infant deaths occurring within the first week of life three of them were so premature as to be below the age of viability. This means that had they not breathed they would not even have been regarded as stillbirths, but rather as miscarriages and as such would never have entered the official statistics at all. The number of deaths in this category shows an increase this year as compared with the previous year. Prematurity was associated with no less than nine deaths in the early neo-natal period, demonstrating the importance of this factor as a contributory cause of death in early infancy. Of the 37 babies who died under the age of one year 30 were born in hospital and 7 at home.

The peri-natal mortality rate for the division was 32.8 compared with 25.1 for the administrative County. The Registrar General has provided a peri-natal rate for England and Wales, which this year represents 26.3. The occurrence of infant deaths associated with prematurity is responsible for the relatively high peri-natal mortality rate for the year.

It is interesting to note that the illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births = 13.33 for the division.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS IN THE DIVISION

	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Under 4 wks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total
Prematurity	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	9
Gastro- enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	6
Atelectasis	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Congenital abnormalities multiple	1	3	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	5
Cerebral Haemorrhage	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Broncho- pneumonia	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Acute Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Neo-natal Jaundice and liver disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Myelo- Meningocele	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Upper respira- tory tract infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Congenital heart disease	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other causes	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
TOTAL	18	7	-	-	25	3	7	2	-	37

Smallpox Vaccination

You will see from the table that some 688 were vaccinated against Smallpox during the year, which represents an increase of 217 compared with 1965. You will recall that in 1961, 554 children were vaccinated and in 1962 this rose to a bumper figure of 1,516 due to the proximity of Smallpox at Bradford. In 1963 the number vaccinated fell to 218 and since then steady progress has been made towards and beyond the figure which appertained previously.

District	Number Vaccinated	Numer Re-Vaccinated
CUDWORTH	38	-
DARFIELD	44	6
DARTON	170	-
DODWORTH	36	1
ROYSTON	81	-
WOMBWELL	126	16
WORSBROUGH	159	9
TOTAL	654	32

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation

Comment has been made in the district portion of the report on the state of immunity in each Urban District. The percentage of children immunised in the pre-school age group and the school age group show a slight fall when compared with the previous year. The overall percentage of children who have been fully protected however remains at a high level and we can regard the figures presented as entirely satisfactory. In the case of the Dodworth Urban District the apparent fall in the 0 - 4 years age group is due to the removal of immunisation cards relating to children resident in the High Green Division following the introduction of the computer scheme for immunisation in that area.

District	Whooping Cough Immunisation		Diphtheria Immunisation		
	0-4 years		Years 0-15	Years 0-4	Years 5-15
	No.	%			
CUDWORTH	678	75.6	77.2	67.4	82.0
DARFIELD	373	60.7	81.0	62.5	90.3
DARTON	1,175	92.8	69.7	80.8	64.2
DODWORTH	341	91.9	74.3	68.8	77.1
ROYSTON	668	83.8	73.7	88.3	66.2
WOMBWELL	1,124	65.7	70.6	65.9	72.9
WORSBROUGH	1,028	72.5	74.5	77.9	72.8
TOTAL	5,387	76.2	73.5	73.4	73.6

Tetanus Immunisation

Immunisation against Tetanus continued during 1966. Rather fewer children were immunised with primary doses but considerably more booster doses of tetanus vaccine were given in 1966 than in the previous year. Every effort is made to encourage the administration of active tetanus immunisation in the school child. More children are now becoming of school age who were immunised against Tetanus in infancy.

District	No. immunised against Tetanus during 1966	
	Primary	Booster
CUDWORTH ...	187	186
DARFIELD ...	174	135
DARTON ...	302	201
DODWORTH ...	111	65
ROYSTON ...	193	235
WOMBWELL ...	240	497
WORSBROUGH ...	239	305
TOTAL ...	1,446	1,624

Poliomyelitis

During the year 1,379 children were vaccinated with three doses, rather less than were vaccinated during 1965. I am pleased to report that no cases of this disease were notified during the year. This is undoubtedly due to the success of the immunisation scheme which continued during the year. This makes a grand total of 35,358 persons vaccinated since the inception of the scheme, and of these 9,920 have received a fourth dose.

TABLE SHOWING POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION
CARRIED OUT DURING 1966

Primary Course of Oral (3 doses)

Children born in	Cudworth	Darfield	Darton	Dodworth	Royston	Wombwell	Worsbro'	TOTAL
1966	31	33	67	25	41	45	57	299
1965	81	65	161	76	111	161	166	821
1964	12	2	8	2	6	17	12	59
1963	1	5	4	2	2	5	13	32
1959-62	10	19	9	3	4	56	22	123
OTHERS under 16 yrs	5	-	6	1	5	14	14	45
TOTAL	140	124	255	109	169	298	284	1,379

Booster (4th Doses)

All age Groups eligible	92	92	156	41	113	262	158	914
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SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The number of children examined at routine medical inspection rose during the year to a total of 3,254. A divisional table showing the work carried out in this connection is shown below. There was a slight decline in the number of children attending the Ophthalmic and Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics. The attendances at the Orthopaedic and Child Guidance Clinics however show a slight increase.

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND

Defect	Treatment	Observation
EYE	148	203
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT...	76	133
HEART... ..	7	31
LUNGS... ..	15	26
ORTHOPAEDIC	46	40
OTHER... ..	117	277

SCHOOL DOCTORS' AND SPECIALIST CLINIC ATTENDANCES

District	Ophthalmic	Ear, Nose and Throat	Orthopaedic	Child Guidance
CUDWORTH	111	19	72	25
DARFIELD	66	11	10	48
DARTON	128	18	70	5
DODWORTH	37	-	13	8
ROYSTON	93	11	19	26
WOMBWELL	233	12	6	6
WORSBROUGH	161	20	33	11
OTHER AREAS	-	-	-	70
TOTAL	829	91	223	199

B.C.G. Vaccination

Routine Mantoux testing and B.C.G. Vaccination continued during 1966. A total of 1,096 children entering Senior Schools in the division were vaccinated against Tuberculosis. A table showing the results of the vaccination scheme is shown overleaf.

B. C. G. VACCINATION 1966

District	Number Skin Tested	Number Positive	% Positive	Number found to be negative	Number Vaccinated	Remarks
CUDWORTH	115	7	6.0	108	99	9 absentees
DARFIELD	120	4	3.3	115	107	8 absent for vaccination
DARTON	148	3	2.0	145	135	10 absentees
DODWORTH	49	3	6.1	46	43	3 absentees
ROYSTON	75	8	10.7	63	61	2 absent for vaccination only
WOMBWELL	225	17	7.5	201	189	12 absent for vaccination
WORSBROUGH	177	14	7.9	161	148	13 absent for vaccination
BARNSELY GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL	348	26	7.5	318	311	4 absentees
TOTAL	1,257	82	6.5	1,157	1,096	
TUBERCULOSIS CONTACT SCHEME	N.K.	N.K.	N.K.	76	76	

Midwifery and Maternity Services

The number of cases attended by domiciliary midwives was 479, compared with 543 in the previous year. There were 948 institutional confinements, compared with 939 in 1965. The proportion of patients delivered in hospitals and maternity homes rose from 64% to 67% in 1966. The proportion of domiciliary patients receiving some form of analgesia was 80%. The trend towards using Trilene instead of Gas and Air continued, and in 1966 no patients had Gas and Air, compared with 2 in 1965.

Pethidine	73
Trilene alone	102
Trilene and Pethidine ...	208
TOTAL ...	<u>383</u>

Ante-Natal Clinics

There was again a fall in the number of women attending West Riding Ante-Natal Clinics and the number of attendances also showed some slight decline. The trend towards general practitioners running their own ante-natal clinics, either in their own premises or at West Riding Clinics continued and this accounts for the decline in the official West Riding Clinics, because such attendances are not reflected in our statistics.

Attendances at relaxation and mothercraft classes continued to increase during the year. This educational aspect of the work of the domiciliary midwife is becoming increasingly important.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics in the Division showed some decrease. During 1966, 39,137 attendances were made showing a decrease of approximately 8.8% over the previous year. The attendances, although rather less than in the previous year, nevertheless, are very satisfactory and indicate that good use is being made of the clinic facilities available in the area.

TABLE SHOWING INFANT WELFARE CLINIC ATTENDANCES
DURING 1966

District	Total number of children attending	Number of Attendances
Cudworth	518	3,771
Darfield	174	3,184
Darton	420	3,644
Staincross	393	3,252
Gawber	45	1,070
Dodworth	355	2,769
Royston	532	5,872
Wombwell	524	6,399
Jump	113	1,185
Worsbrough	422	4,189
Birdwell	220	1,982
Blacker Hill	174	1,820
TOTAL	3,890	39,137

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS AND RELAXATION CLASSES

CLINIC	NUMBER OF WOMEN ATTENDING ANTE-NATAL CLINICS		TOTAL NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS		ATTENDANCES AT RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES		
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	By Hospital Booked Patients	By Domiciliary Booked Patients	
CUDWORTH	91	50	754	50	66	24	
DARFIELD	-	-	-	-	161	217	
DARTON	1	6	1	6	148	76	
GAWBER	1	1	16	1	-	-	
ROYSTON	102	47	682	48	42	106	
WOMBWELL	-	-	-	-	259	73	
WORSBROUGH	13	13	259	13	88	42	
TOTALS	208	117	1,712	118	764	538	

Health Visiting

The total number of effective visits carried out by Health Visitors and allied staff was 18,206. This shows a decline of some 2,278 visits during the year and I am sorry to report that the number of visits to children under the age of 5 years again showed a decline. I am afraid that this can only reflect the increasing difficulty which the Department has experienced in recruiting qualified Health Visiting Staff. Visiting in some areas has had to be on a "selective" basis because of increasing staff shortage.

HEALTH VISITING CARRIED OUT IN 1966

	Effective Visits	No Access Visits
Visits to children born in 1966	5,001	696
Visits to children born in 1965	3,997	307
Visits to children born in 1961-64	6,100	396
TOTAL visits to children under 5 years	15,098	1,399
Geriatric other than for domestic help	1,963	88
Other visits including tuberculosis	1,145	2
TOTAL	18,206	1,489

Screening Techniques

During the year 1,339 babies were tested for the presence of Phenylketonuria, all of whom proved negative. This is an important screening technique aimed at preventing mental sub-normality developing in a baby who has a positive reaction. Ortolani tests were carried out on all babies born in the Division to discover cases of congenital dislocation of the hip. If such cases are discovered early the treatment is of much shorter duration and the results enormously improved. As a result of this screening technique no less than 14 cases were referred to the Orthopaedic Surgeon and confirmed as dislocation; thereby qualifying for early treatment of the condition.

Cervical Cytology

The Cervical Cytology clinic continued to operate throughout the year at 6, Victoria Road. Sessions were held weekly on Tuesday morning by appointment. The main object of the clinic is to diagnose cancer of the uterine cervix in the early stages when treatment is relatively easy and the chances of a permanent cure are excellent. During the year 680 women over the age of 30 years attended for the first time. Two early cancers of the uterine cervix were detected and referred to the appropriate specialist for treatment.



No less than 48 patients were recalled for further examination and of these 42 were found to have gynaecological disorders requiring treatment and advice. I feel that quite apart from the value of detecting early cancer of the female genital tract and other gynaecological disorders a good deal of excellent health education takes place at this clinic. Women attending frequently ask advice about problems in connection with family planning and other topics.

It is important to note that the breasts are clinically examined at the same time. Four patients with breast abnormalities were referred to their own family doctors for advice.

Home Nursing Service

There was an increase in the number of visits carried out by the Home Nursing Service during the year. 46,217 visits were made, compared with 42,222 in the previous year. This indeed reflects the increasing amount of work done by the Home Nursing Service, as I know that with improved liaison with the Geriatric Service more difficult cases have frequently been referred to the Home Nurses and it is perhaps the quality of the work in addition to the number of visits which is of paramount importance.

Loan of Equipment

This service was continued and issues made are indicated below:

				<u>No. of Issues</u>
Bedding - blankets	...	...	...	14
pillows	...	...	...	12
pillow-cases	...	...	...	10
sheets	...	...	...	30
Bed Cradles	...	...	...	16
Bed Pans	...	...	...	85
Bed Rests	...	...	...	52
Bedsteads with Poles	...	...	...	25
Bedsteads other	...	...	...	12
Commodes	...	...	...	73
Cushions Dunlopillo	...	...	...	1
Mattresses	...	...	...	63
Pressure Rings	...	...	...	21
Rubber Sheets	...	...	...	71
Urinal Bottles	...	...	...	44
Crutches	...	...	...	41
Walking Aids	...	...	...	70
Wheel Chairs - Adult	...	...	...	57
Junior	...	...	...	6
Adult Cot	...	...	...	1
Fracture Boards	...	...	...	6

HOME NURSING CARRIED OUT DURING 1966

District	Total No. of Cases	No. of cases who are over 65 years	VISITS MADE					TOTAL
			Medical	Surgical	Infectious Disease	Tuberculosis	Maternal Complications	Other
CUDWORTH	220	82	2,821	762	15	59	66	43
DARFIELD	115	65	3,183	324	-	73	60	1
DARTON	267	141	8,692	1,061	-	135	55	-
DODWORTH	98	61	2,813	694	-	-	67	-
ROYSTON	139	96	3,500	566	5	143	21	-
WOMBWELL	390	240	10,226	2,552	42	319	14	-
WORSBROUGH	242	140	6,588	1,023	31	35	123	104
TOTAL	1,471	825	37,823	6,982	94	764	406	148
								46,217

Day and Night Nursing Service

This service was taken over by the County Council from the Marie Curie Trust. There were no cases referred during the year.

Chiropody

The number of patients treated last year remained about the same. The tendency has been for an increase to occur in domiciliary treatment with a decrease in clinic or surgery treatment. I feel that it is important that we should encourage more patients to make the effort to visit the Chiropodist at his clinic or surgery rather than rely on domiciliary treatment. Not only is domiciliary treatment much more expensive to provide but it is felt that the old people would generally benefit by the social contacts made whilst attending the Clinic.

Home Help Service

The Home Help Service was again provided mainly for the elderly. The number of households assisted during the year increased to about 800, while the number of hours expended rose by just over 14%. This is an expected and significant trend as it is felt that some of the cases have too few hours to really benefit and efforts will be made to give maximum improvement to recipients in this category.

Category	Number of Cases			
	From previous year	New Cases	TOTAL	Hours Employed
Over 65 years	654	204	858	144,866
Under 65 years:				
Chronic Sick	71	24	95	17,508
Mentally Disordered	2	1	3	890
Maternity	-	5	5	235
Others	10	7	17	6,127
TOTAL	737	241	978	169,626



CHIROPODY SERVICE

AREA	No. of sessions held	NO. OF PATIENTS TREATED IN CLINIC OR SURGERY			NO. OF TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT IN CLINIC OR SURGERY			NO. OF PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME			NO. OF TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT AT HOME		
		Pensioners	Physically Handicapped	E.M.	Pensioners	Physically Handicapped	E.M.	Pensioners	Physically Handicapped	E.M.	Pensioners	Physically Handicapped	E.M.
CUDWORTH	58	129	2	-	442	6	-	44	2	-	195	11	-
DARFIELD	114	199	4	-	987	34	-	91	9	-	370	64	-
DARTON	141	186	14	1	1,020	77	1	126	8	1	683	24	1
DODWORTH	88	164	3	-	670	9	-	37	3	-	189	18	-
ROYSTON	139	192	5	-	1,087	17	-	89	3	-	515	17	-
WOMBWELL	173	282	6	-	1,343	30	-	118	2	-	451	12	-
WORSBROUGH	178	319	6	-	1,767	32	-	99	5	-	529	28	-
DIVISIONAL TOTALS	891	1,471	40	1	7,316	205	1	604	32	1	2,932	174	1



MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

A. Cases ascertained to be mentally sub-normal:

		<u>Under 16</u>		<u>Over 16</u>	
		<u>years</u>		<u>years</u>	
		M	F	M	F
i.	Local Education Authority:				
a.	While at school or liable to attend school	...	3 4	-	-
b.	On leaving special school	...	- -	1	1
c.	On leaving ordinary school	...	3 4	-	-
ii.	Police or by the Courts	...	- -	-	-
iii.	Other sources (transfer from other districts, re-ascertainments, etc.)	-	-	-	2
TOTAL		...	6 8	1	3

B. Particulars of cases removed from Register during 1966:

i.	By reason of death	...	- -	-	-
ii.	Reclassified	...	- -	-	-
iii.	Removal to hospitals	...	1 1	1	2
iv.	Transfer to other districts	...	- -	2-	-
TOTAL		...	1 1	3	2

C. Particulars of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1966:

1.	Care and Guidance	...	27 26	100	110
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D. Short Term Accommodation:

...	3 2	2	6
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Training Facilities for Mentally Sub-normal Patients

Training facilities continued at the Wombwell Comprehensive Training Centre at Wombwell. The essential basic training in the Junior Wing continued under Mrs. E. Large, and the policy of taking children under the age of five years continued to be successful.

Contract work continued for County Supplies Department in the Adult Wing and during the year a gradual expansion of work occurred.

The Special Care Unit situated in the grounds of the Centre is now under construction and will eventually provide facilities to cater for severely handicapped patients who are unable to attend the Training Centre.

The Parent-Teachers' Association continued to do valuable work. Fund raising activities were successful and social events, outings and games were organised. The members of the Association are to be congratulated for the help they gave in making the social events such a success.

Various gifts which were given to the Association by voluntary bodies during the year were very much appreciated.

Psychiatric Service

The following table shows admission to mental hospitals during 1966.

Hospital	Patients under 65 years	Patients over 65 years	TOTAL
Storthes Hall	58	11	69
Stanley Royd	13	12	25
St. Luke's, Huddersfield.	5	-	5
City General, Sheffield	1	-	1
TOTAL	77	23	100

Classification of Admissions

	Patients under 65 years	Patients over 65 years	TOTAL
Informal - Section 5	40	10	50
Emergency - Section 29	31	4	35
Observation - Section 25	6	3	9
Treatment - Section 26	6	-	6
TOTAL	83	17	100

After-Care

36 new patients were added to the After-Care Register as requiring support from the Mental Welfare Officers. This is 7 more than were referred in the previous year and shows the growing appreciation of the service.

DISTRIBUTION OF MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

	FEMALES		MALES		TOTAL
	Over 16 yrs.	Under 16 yrs.	Over 16 yrs.	Under 16 yrs.	
Training Centre	30	13	25	22	90
Assisting in the home	40	-	8	-	48
Working	18	-	58	-	76
Unable to be trained because of physical disability	12	13	4	5	34
Training Centre place refused	10	-	5	-	15
TOTAL	110	26	100	27	263



